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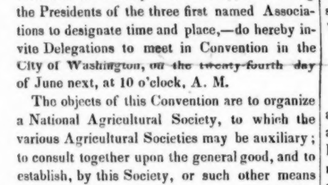

"Our Home, our Country, and our Brother Man."

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

We are glad to find the friends of agriculture waking up to the importance of more extended concert of action, and that a call for a National Agricultural Convention has been issued from sources that will insure attendance from various sections of the Union, so that all parts of the nation may be fairly represented. Maine, we grieve to say, has no State Society, but that is no reason why she should not be represented in the Convention.

The several County Societies must rouse up and send delegates, or, if they do not feel willing to do this, we must have meetings of the farmers in different districts or counties to choose delegates for this purpose.

It will be seen by the following circular that the 24th day of this month is the day for the meeting and the city of Washington the place.

"NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.—Whereas the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, at its meeting held in Boston, January 14, 1852, requested its President to enter into correspondence with the Presidents of State and other Agricultural Associations on the expediency of calling a National Agricultural Convention;—and whereas the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, at its meeting at Harrisburg on the 20th of the same month; and the Maryland State Agricultural Society, at its meeting in Baltimore, on the 4th of February, adopted similar resolutions, and recommended the formation of a National Agricultural Society; and whereas the New York, Ohio and other State Societies, through their Presidents or by published Resolves, have expressed similar views in relation to the necessity of a closer bond of union between all such institutions throughout our country:—

Therefore, the undersigned, believing from these indications that the time has arrived for a confederation of local Agricultural Societies in the United States, and in conformity with a Resolution of the Pennsylvania Society, authorizing the Presidents of the three first named Associations to designate time and place,—do hereby invite Delegations to meet in Convention in the City of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The objects of this Convention are to organize a National Agricultural Society, to which the various Agricultural Societies may be auxiliary; to consult together upon the general good, and to establish, by this Society, or such other means as the Convention may devise, a more cordial and widely extended intercourse between agriculturists in our own country and in other lands; to create additional facilities for the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, by books, journals, seeds and other objects of interest to the American farmer and gardener; and to act on such other matters pertaining to the advancement of agriculture as the wisdom of the Convention may judge appropriate.

For these purposes the undersigned earnestly solicit delegations from the various State, or other organizations, for the promotion of agriculture in the several States and Territories; and where such organizations do not exist, delegations from such districts, consisting in all cases of such number of persons as it may be deemed expedient to appoint.

As it has been considered desirable to name an earlier day for this Convention than was at first expected, this circular is issued before the concurrence of several of the State Agricultural Societies could be obtained. Their respective Presidents are therefore requested to add their names to this call, and to give immediate publicity to the same through the papers and periodicals of the day.

A large and general attendance is confidently anticipated.

Societies will please transmit at an early date a list of the delegates they have appointed, to Daniel Lee, M. D., Agricultural Department, Patent Office, Washington."

This Circular is signed by Marshall P. Wilder, President of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, and also by the Presidents of eleven of the principal State and other Agricultural Associations. The Circular is dated May 20, 1852.

RENOVATION OF THE POTATO FROM THE ORIGINAL STOCK.

We hope and trust that the potato rot is departing. The crop last year was vastly better than that of the year previous, and we have heard but little complaint this spring about the "rot." It is, nevertheless, good policy to take every precaution to prevent the recurrence of it as much as possible. It has often been proposed to renew the seed from the original stock—that is, by bringing from the mountains of South America seeds or roots of the potato, and planting them among us until they have become acclimated and will produce their tubers in full size. If the cause of the rot is debility, arising from exhaustion, in consequence of long planting the tubers instead of the seeds, it is certainly a plausible theory that if we return to the original fountain, and again take seeds, we shall obtain a healthy plant.

We are happy to place our fingers upon tangible proof that this has at length been done. The American Institute, some time since, received from Capt. Phineas Windsor, specimens of the potato from Peru, which were entrusted to a careful person to cultivate. We extract from the proceedings of the Farmers' Club of the Institute, the following official report in regard to it. "In November, 1850, Capt. Phineas Windsor, of the ship Angelique, recently arrived from Callao, at Baltimore, forwarded to the American Institute of the city of New York, potatoes of four different kinds, said to be the choicest of all Peru, also specimens of the *wild potato* of Peru.

The specimens having arrived late in the season, and having also made sprouts from one to two inches long, it was deemed advisable by the officers of the Institute to place them in the hands of some gardener for preservation and propagation. They were accordingly placed in the hands of Mr. William Kent, Prospect Hill, Long Island, who furnished the following statement in regard to them:

'After receiving the potatoes from the American Institute, I placed them in my Green House. They were very much shrunk, and had long tender shoots from the eyes. The produce is from those shoots. The shoots before mentioned, I placed in small pots and early in the season I turned them into the garden. They made good plants and seemed to grow three or four times. On examing the roots I could find no tubers, and it was not until late in the season that they were dug. These I have kept separate, in dry earth, and are numbered 1, 2 and 3—the whole produce about a half peck. WM. KENT.'

On motion of General Chandler, unanimously voted to call the potato after Captain Windsor—the Windsor potato. And the thanks of the club was also unanimously voted to Captain Windsor, and to Mr. William Kent who has first naturalized them in this State.

Gentlemen to whom these potatoes were consigned were all agreed to try them faithfully, and if successful, to return one half of their several products to the Club, for further distribution."

DIFFERENCE IN THE YOLK ON WOOL.

A writer in the Ohio Farmer says there is an essential difference in the yolk or gum on certain flocks of Merino sheep in Ohio and the yolk or gum on the Merinoes in Vermont. That adhering to the wool of the Ohio sheep will dissolve in soft water, and wash away when the sheep are washed in the stream, previous to shearing; while that on the Vermonters will not start by such simple means. We should like to know, if this be true, whether this is owing to some constitutional principles in the particular animals, or the effect of difference in pastures and hay. A manufacturer in Maine once complained to us about this gummy wool, and stated his belief that our pastures and our hay were the cause of it, and hence he preferred the wool of Pennsylvania and Ohio. If, however, it is only a peculiarity of the breed or family of sheep, this difficulty could be very easily obviated by shifting the sheep by obtaining breeders from the Ohio flocks. Who can tell us the facts?

For the Maine Farmer.

ORCHARDING, &c.

MR. EDITOR:—With your leave, I will make a few remarks on orcharding. It is now well ascertained that our climate is peculiarly calculated for raising apples of a good quality, and much better for shipping, than a more southern situation, because they are generally harder and keep better.

The great trouble and difficulty in raising fruit, seems to be the depredations of insects, and this is all owing to the misdoings and neglect of the people. The first is in allowing the birds to be destroyed, which feed upon and destroy the insects. The second is in not making a proper use of the swine. All our fruit should be in a field by itself, and near the farm house, where the swine should be kept, and no other crop should be taken from the orchard than the apples. And it is more than any ground can do to give a full apple crop every year. This is the reason that apple trees generally bear full every other year. Therefore to try to tax the land beyond that is an injury to the land, and a loss to the owner. It is like overworking a beast; we get a little more labor for a day or so, but ruin the animal. Orchard ground should be kept clear loose. The best way to do that is to sow small grain and red clover about in spots, alternately over all the orchard. Corn is too coarse and too easily obtained. This would keep the hogs constantly rooting for it. In this way they would get the grain, together with all the insects in the ground. This sowing should especially be about the trees, so as to have the grass and weeds kept clean about them. Then the windfalls, would all be eaten by the hogs, and the insects which they contain be destroyed in embryo, leaving the remaining fruit clean and good. If people will, through neglect, suffer these things they must have their fruit destroyed. By proper management and care in this way, swine could be rendered much more serviceable and profitable to the farmer than they have been and are. If the orchard should be kept well sowed with rye, or barley and clover, the hogs would get a great part of their support in this way, and also render the owner an essential service by improving the ground so that larger and better crops of apples would be obtained, and the orchards would hold out much longer and better in a bearing state. We could then have good apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries and grapes in abundance.

This is not all. A liquor could be made of the cider from clean, fair sweet apples, healthy and preferable to wine, [for medicine?] After the cider has worked clear and settled, and the acetous fermentation has begun, draw off the clear liquor into clean casks and put about one-peck of clean charcoal into each barrel. This will stop the fermentation and hold the liquor where it is. If, after a while, the fermentation should start again, add a little charcoal, and so on, continually, and the liquor may be kept, in this way, any length of time. The juice of sour apples will do the same by adding sugar to make it palatable.

Some people plough orchard grounds to improve the trees. This, though it may be an apparent benefit, is an eventual injury, because it breaks and cuts the roots which run near the surface, for the purpose of gathering the warm rays of the sun for giving life and flavor to the fruit. Apple trees should never run high: the main centre shoot should be cut so as to induce the tree to spread, and let the sun through all the branches, which would give the fruit a much better flavor.

Some time ago, I proposed to farmers to smoke their fencing stuff. Any sapling stuff, peeled and smoked, will become very durable. Now is the right time for cutting it, because the bark now peels. It should be smoked two or three weeks, so as to give it a good saturation.

Portland, May 22, 1852. PHILO.

EXPORT OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The export of agricultural products from the United States, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounts to $145,903,778, and may be enumerated as follows:

ANIMAL PRODUCTS:	
Beef, tallow, hides, and horned cattle,	$1,689,958
Butter and cheese,	1,124,652
Pork, (pickled,) bacon, lard, live hogs,	4,368,015
Horses and mules,	198,155
Sheep,	18,875
	$7,399,655
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:	
Wheat,	1,025,732
Flour,	10,525,732
Indian corn,	1,762,549
Indian meal,	622,866
Rye meal,	145,802
Rye, oats, and other small grain and beans,	120,670
Biscuit or ship bread,	354,286
Potatoes,	79,314
Apples,	71,367
Rice,	2,170,927
Indigo,	2,803
Cotton,	112,315,317
Tobacco,	9,219,251
Hemp,	29,114
Flaxseed,	18,988
Brown sugar,	29,170
Hops,	11,636
	$145,903,778

During the same time the whole amount of manufactures exported was but $39,644,227, leaving a balance in favor of agricultural products of more than one hundred and thirteen millions and a half. Much of the pay for the agricultural products comes back to us in the shape of manufactured articles, and a great deal of one product, viz, cotton, comes back to us in a manufactured form, in payment, in part, of the very cotton sold to those who manufacture it.

THINNING OUT VEGETABLES.

There is a greater loss in suffering vegetables to stand too thick, than most cultivators are aware of. It does require considerable nerve to commit indiscriminate slaughter upon fine growing plants. For instance, here are ten beautiful melon vines, just beginning to run, with fruit blossoms forming. Now, who has the bold hardihood to draw them all out but three or four, and throw them wilting away? Who can take the beets just as their tops give evidence of roots below, and separate them to ten inches? It is a hard matter, we must confess, and is not properly done one time in twenty; but to have bulbs, top-roots, melons, cucumbers or squashes, it must now be done, and the increased vigor of the remaining plants will repay the trouble. Then fall to and spare not; no top-rooted plant or bulb should stand so thick that the hoe will not pass freely between them. No vine should have more than four or five plants left to a hill.

Snap beans look so pretty growing thick that we hate to disturb them; but if you would have the bushes yield their pendant treasures, thin out to ten inches. We know of nothing that will bear as thick planting as English peas; in place of thinning them, shade the ground around them; now that they are in bloom and in pod, they will continue in fruit much longer; the shade enriches the land and saves culture. It is not always those that make the earliest and best; but those who thin judiciously and cultivate understandingly. Most gardeners plant seeds too thick, trusting to thinning out in their growing state, but alas! they look so uninviting, and plead so eloquently for life, that degenerate, inferior plants are the rewards of our false philosophy. [Ex. paper.

FEEDING OR CUTTING CLOVER.

Mr. Nesbit, Principal of the Agricultural and Scientific Academy, Kensington, London, has prepounded a new *fact* in his estimation in regard to the growth of the clover plant; which is that the roots of clover are in the soil in an exact proportion to the leaves in the air. That each leaflet that shoots upwards sends a rootlet downwards and that if the leaflet is destroyed its radicle ceases to grow. From this fact he infers that the land is left in a better condition for wheat when the grass is left to grow and is cut twice than when it is permitted to be fed down.

An experiment, in reference to this theory, was made by a gentlemen of Northamptonshire. He took two equal portions of a field of clover, cut at mid-summer. One of these parts was fed by sheep and the other cut again in September. The part fed, he took 85 cwt. of clover roots per acre, while from the other he took 75 cwt., a diffierence of two tons in favor of the cut.

Do not many of our farmers unprofitably lessen their annual crop of grass by too close autumn feeding. James Walker, Esq., of Bedford, while he cuts his grass but once in the season, considers it poor policy to feed his mowing land, which of course he does not do. [Granite Farmer.

HARROWING GRAIN.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker gives his views and practice in this matter as follows:

The ordinary mode of sowing grain is to sow it broad-cast, after the ground is properly plowed and cultivated, then ply the harrow *both* ways. Now, this I deem wrong, and not only that, but labor lost. I speak now more particularly of ground on which the drill is not used. Where land is plowed for grain—it matters not what kind—it should be plowed in furrows as uniform as possible, the grain sowed on, and the harrow (or cultivator if you please) should then be thoroughly applied lengthwise of the furrows. By this mode, when sown, the grain falls principally into the space between the furrows, and the harrow, breaking the ridges of these furrows both ways, covers the grain as deep as a cultivator or drill. On land which is liable to heave out by the frost and rains of the spring, this should more particularly be practiced. The wheat comes up in row almost as regular as when drilled in. It is thought by many that the harrow will uncover more grain by cross-dragging than it will cover.

GROUND CHARCOAL is said to be the best thing in the world for cleaning knives. It will not wear the knives away like brick dust, which is so often used.

FARM WORK FOR JUNE.

If you have planted potatoes or corn in the early part of the month, you may sow on the surface of the ground between the rows and farthest from the plants, *three bushels of fine salt to the acre.* This will free them from the attack of grubs, or at least will assist in doing so. After it has lain a day or two, and been carried into the ground by the dews or rains, the cultivation of the crops with the plow, cultivator or horse-hoe, will then disseminate the salt in its diluted or more divided state, throughout the soil, thus enabling it the better to withstand a dry drought, as the soil will be rendered more retentive of moisture, and more capable of abstracting it from the atmosphere. These remarks are equally applicable to the beet, carrots, and other root crops. It would have been more advisable to have applied the salt to the land when fallow, at the rate of six bushels per acre, but where this has been neglected, it may be applied as above stated.

When hoed crops appear sluggish at this season, they may be stimulated to increased action, thus:

Mix twenty parts charcoal dust with ten parts plaster of paris, and one part Peruvian guano, each by measure, intimately together, and top-dress before hoeing—a small handful to the hill, and for other crops in proportion, will be found sufficient. Guano, when pure, is apt to prove too strong a stimulant, and thus kill the plant; but when so divided, it may be used without danger. When these materials cannot be had to divide it, dry road-dust, or indeed any soil may be used, but in that case it should lay in combination a few days before being used.

Potatoes may still be planted, but not with as good prospects of success as at an earlier date, as they will be more liable to disease, and the crop will not be so large.

Buckwheat may be sown safely until the 20th of July.

Ruta Baga turnips may be sown this month. Ground bones and salt are a good manure for this crop; the proportion of salt as compared to the bones must be small, and should not be applied at the time of sowing the seed. The salt will be found equally vigorous in its destructive power upon insects, and much more so as a manure, by being previously treated with lime, as directed in our article headed *Lime and Salt*—plaster may also be used judiciously with this crop.

We do not wish to be understood that these manures alone are the most judicious for raising Ruta Bagas on land not in fine heart, for they are rank feeders, and capable of appropriating large quantities of strong and fermentable manures; but as such manures as ordinarily prepared give rise to many classes of insects destructive to the turnip, those above recommended may be used with advantage.

Carrots and Sugar Beets should now be sown. As to comparative value for fattening cattle, the carrot is to be preferred to all other roots, for, in addition to its high nutritive properties, it contains large portions of pectic acid, which has the power of gelatinizing the fluids in the stomach, thus rendering the contents more readily available and more easily digestible; this crop is easily kept during the winter, and is preferred by cattle to all other roots. Of the sort known as Belgian Carrots, nine hundred bushels may be easily raised per acre, and they will be found to take the place of oats in part for the use of the horse.

Weeding and cultivating field crops should now be strictly attended to, for which purpose well constructed cultivators may be used, with more economy than small plows; for if the rows be straightly planted, and equal distances apart, the improved cultivators may be run as closely to the plants as the hand-hoe could be used, and with one-twentieth of the expenditure of time. Those cultivators should be preferred, the teeth of which do not all point towards the clevis as it is difficult to run those straight, while those with curved side bars, with each tooth pointing straight towards its line of travel, are not inclined to oscillate, and therefore they neither cut off the plants, nor do they throw the earth towards them.

Sheep shearing should be conducted this month, and the sheep should be well cared for after this operation, as cold rains are then hurtful to them. Large numbers were lost in June, 1842, in the state of New York, from this cause. Sheep should be freely supplied with salt this month, which should be placed in troughs sheltered from the rain, to prevent its waste; the bottom of these troughs should contain tar, which is said to prevent worms in the heads.

Standing crops should be thinned out, vacant ground cleared out, to prevent weeds running to seed. Every means should be resorted to, to destroy insects and trap lamps and other contrivances should be used to catch flyers at night. Frequent hoeing will materially lessen the liability of crops to suffer from drought, as the moisture contained in the atmosphere can then be rained upon and condensed by the colder particles of the soil below the surface.

Kidney Beans may be planted this month. Beet seed now planted, will give better crops than those planted earlier. If the cabbage plants from seed sown last month, be annoyed by insects, dust them with a mixture made of fresh wood ashes, Scotch snuff, and pulverized quick lime, with which a few drops of Harlæm Oil has been mixed. Stir them together thoroughly, and dust on the leaves when wet with dew or rain. Cabbage and Celery intended for summer use, may be transplanted this month; if Lima or cranberry beans are sluggish in growth, top-dress them with guano mixed with charcoal dust. Sow carrots, plant cucumber seeds, if not previously done; plant late sweet corn, transplant leeks, and early in the month okra may still be planted. Plant peas every two weeks, and soak them in water six hours, with a small quantity of saltpetre before planting. Pumpkins, squashes, and summer radishes may still be planted; detach small suckers or lateral heads from globe artichokes, to give strength to main ones: keep onion beds clean and thin those intended to ripen; put out cabbage plants in paths between onions; clean asparagus beds.

In the latter part of the month is a proper time for transplanting leeks, cardoons, cabbages, endive, celery, &c., for full autumn crops.

The dipping of the roots in a mixture of plaster of paris and whale oil, will prevent the attacks of the grub on the brassica tribe.

[Working Farmer.

PLOW DEEP.

BY WM. ORLAND BOURNE.

Ho! Yeoman! turning up the sod!
Thrust with your might the sharpened blade!
Turn up, turn up this heavy clod,
And find the treasure underlaid!
Not on the surface lies the boon—
Not where the skimming idler plays;
Bring to the genial heat of noon
The richer soil to catch the rays!
Plow deep! Plow deep!

Give to the sinewy arm the will—
Give to the toiling hand the might—
Wealth buried deep shall come to fill
The hands of him who toils aright.
Turn up, turn up the under soil;
Turn to the light, the air, the sky;
A large reward repays his toil
Who delveth deep where treasures lie!
Plow deep! Plow deep!

Ho! delver in the boundless field
Where Truth lies waiting to be won!
Not priceless treasures will she yield,
While yet the task is just begun.
Turn up, turn up, with patient hand,
The deeper soil that hides the gold,
And rubies with the glittering sand
Thy longing eyes shall soon behold.
Plow deep! Plow deep!

Ho! Worker in the world's domain!
Ho! Toiler in our mighty age!
Before thee lies the open plain,
In whose great strife thou canst engage.
Turn up, turn up the pregnant earth!
It waits to win the riper seeds:
They shall, in Heaven's own time, give birth
To glorious and immortal deeds!
Plow deep! Plow deep!

AN AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

The bill before Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, has been framed with a view to the probabilities of success rather than to meet the full requirements of the country. Mr. Newton, of Ohio, in his recent speech on the subject, thus explained the proposed provisions:

"The first section provides that there shall be established, at the Seat of Government of the United States, an agricultural bureau, the head of which shall be called "the Commissioner of Agriculture," whose term shall be four years, appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and shall receive a yearly salary of $3000.

The second section provides that the commissioner shall collect agricultural statistics; procure and distribute valuable grains, seeds, cuttings, buds and tubers; procure and put in operation a chemical laboratory at a cost not exceeding $2000, and cause to be made all desirable analyses of minerals and mineral waters, and such as relate to the composition and improvement of soils, and to collect information of the same, and of the proportions and uses of soils; feeding of domestic animals; preparation and preservation of provisions and breadstuffs; the culture of cotton, rice, corn, wheat, flax, hemp, and sugar, and such manufactures as may be directly connected with agriculture and arise immediately out of agricultural products; and to prepare and make annually a full report to Congress, containing an account of such experiments as may have been made, and such useful information as he may have obtained in the duties of his office; and all the duties appertaining to agriculture shall be transferred from the Patent Office to this.

The third section provides that there shall be appointed, by the commissioner, a chemist, at a salary of $2000; a chief clerk, at a salary of $1500; one recording clerk, $1000; and one messenger, $750 a year."

PEATY SOILS. Peaty soils abound in swamps and marshes, where vegetable matter exists in excess, in consequence of their being habitually saturated with water, which prevents its decomposition. On being thoroughly drained, some of these soils, in which the vegetable has been reduced to something like soft black powder, or where the earths constitute a considerable portion of the surface stratum, have become very productive. But where the vegetable matters greatly preponderate, or are coarse and woody, it has been found necessary, in order to render them valuable, after draining, to bring on a decomposition by paring and burning the surface, or by the application of lime, or barn-yard manure; and sometimes a good dressing of sand, or loam, has induced fertility. The cause of sterility is not the want of vegetable food, but the want of this food in a soluble or cooked state, prepared for the mouths and nourishment of plants.

[Granite Farmer.

BOOK FARMING. But will any one say that book farming is all nonsense! I: answers no purpose! How is a true thing the worse for being printed? and how much easier it is to detect a printed lie, than one that goes from mouth to mouth, with instant variations. You have the facts put down so that they cannot be altered. And if it depends on one man telling his neighbor, and he another, the fourth man's story bears scarcely any resemblance to the first. It might indeed come back to the first man as a piece of great news. Carpenters, mill-wrights, and workers in metals, all study their books. Cloth dressers, dyers, and distillers have their books. A farmer will hunt up an old newspaper to find somebody's new way of curing hams; but if he is asked to read in a book a way of increasing his crops, his answer is "pshaw!—don't I know all about it?" [Address before the Union Agricultural Society.

LIQUID AND SOLID MANURE. Charles Alexander, a careful and accurate farmer in Scotland, found that while fourteen head of cattle would make six loads of solid manure, the liquid would saturate seven loads of loam, rendering it of equal value. He had repeated the experiment for ten years, and found the saturated earth fully equal to the best putrescent manure. How many dollars worth are thus lost annually by each of the million farmers of this country? And what is the aggregate loss in the whole country taken together? [Ex.

Cows. Good milkers are rarely ever full fleshed. The curd and butter of milk are formed from the same material as the fat and muscle of the cow; consequently, so long as she continues to yield a large quantity of milk, she will not become fatter. Whenever the cow begins to fatten, her milk falls off in quantity.

POTATOES.

The common potato is a vegetable so well known, that I need not describe it, nor do its botanical characteristics come within the range of my present remarks. The influence of different kinds of food upon the civilization of nations is a subject that might well engage our attention. I shall not discuss it at present, but only observe that as nations advance in civilization they require a higher standard of subsistence, a greater variety of food and more skill in its preparation. Savage nations live on a few articles and those imperfectly cooked. Those persons who, from whatever motives, commend the superior simplicity of savage fare and condemn the refinements of modern living, overlook several important particulars. Savages, it is said, preserve their teeth; a great advantage certainly, but not sufficient to compensate for the injuries done to health and life by their mode of subsistence. They are not long-lived. Man is an omnivorous animal, his teeth and stomach show that he was made to eat flesh, vegetables and fruit, and generally we find that health and comfort are promoted by a due admixture of all. Neither the Esquimaux who live on flesh, nor the East Indians who live chiefly on rice, attain a high development either of mind or body.

Ireland may be quoted as an illustration of the social results of living on one or a few articles of food. We may presume that before potatoes were introduced into general use, the Irish lived as the English did, chiefly on meat and bread; and it is certain that if the English were to abandon meat and bread, and undertake to live on potatoes, they would incur the same risk of starving that the Irish do. Even in favorable years, there is a time of six or eight weeks just before harvest, when the Irish endure intense privation. When a nation is reduced to one article of food, and that the cheapest, the difficulty is that in a famine, or even in a season of scarcity, they have nothing to fall back upon; they are already at the bottom of the hill. Had they lived on meat and grain, they might have substituted a coarser fare, but there is no going behind the coarsest. Indeed, considering the peculiar social state of Ireland, and especially the distribution and tenure of land, the introduction of potatoes can scarcely be regarded as a blessing.

Still every one knows that in ordinary circumstances, potatoes are a profitable crop. Let two acres of land of the same quality be cultivated, one with potatoes, the other with wheat. Suppose the potatoes to yield two hundred bushels, weighing ten thousand pounds,—of this weight one-quarter is solid matter. We may suppose the wheat to yield twenty-five bushels, weighing fifteen hundred pounds,—of this eighty-five per cent may be solid matter. How far these two portions of solid matter will go towards sustaining animal life, is not so easily settled. If wheat flour be thoroughly washed, the starch, gum and sugar will be separated, while a tough, elastic mass will be left, commonly called gluten, or gluey matter. In one hundred parts of wheat, about twenty-three are gluten. In a hundred parts of potatoes, about three and a half. Gluten is easy of digestion and highly nutritious. It is this which, by its tenacity, causes dough to puff up in fermentation and to retain its texture full of air cells, forming a light loaf. Judged by this standard alone, wheat flour would seem to be far more preferable; yet wheat alone, though sometimes called the staff of life, does not appear to be capable of supporting prolonged human existence in the best health. If one man were kept on bread made of pure, fine wheat flour alone, and another on good boiled potatoes and salt, the latter would probably live longer and enjoy better health. For a short time, perhaps the bread eater could do the most work.

Repeated experiments show that good potatoes cooked by boiling, form a very nutritious article of food; and that baked potatoes are less nourishing than boiled ones. I will copy two experiments made in Glasgow prison:

First. Breakfast ¼ lb. oat meal in porridge, with ½ pint of buttermilk. Dinner 3 lbs. boiled potatoes with salt. Supper 5 ounces of oat meal in porridge with ½ pint of buttermilk. Ten prisoners, five men and five boys, were placed upon this diet. They were confined for two months, employed in light work. At the beginning of the experiment eight were in good health, two in indifferent health. At the end of the time all were in good health, and had gained on an average more than four pounds each, only one man having lost. The greatest gain was about nine pounds, four ounces. The one who lost was reduced five pounds, two ounces.

Another set received the same fare excepting that the potatoes were baked. They were found far less nutritious than the boiled. The prisoners lost on an average one and a half pounds weight. The addition of ¼ lb. of meat to the diet did not add to their weight.

The second experiment was this: Ten prisoners were fed thus. Breakfast 2 lbs. of potatoes boiled. Dinner 3 lbs. Supper 1 lb. per man. At the end of two months the health of all was good; there was an average gain in weight of nearly 3½ lbs.,—the greatest gain 8½ lbs.; only two lost a trifling quantity. The prisoners all expressed their satisfaction with this fare, and regretted the change back to the ordinary diet. Indeed we know from an experiment on a still larger scale in Ireland that potatoes and buttermilk and a little oat meal are sufficient for healthy nutrition. [Monthly Visitor.

PLASTER AND ITS EFFECTS. Plaster, or gypsum, is universally sown on clover fields in the spring, when the grass is about four inches high, at the rate of one bushel per acre, with the most astonishing effect. It is a valuable agent in absorbing manures in the form of gases, and is used very profusely about manure-heaps, cattle-yards, and stables. Its action is just the reverse of lime, the one retaining the gases, and the other assisting them to pass off.

DEEPEN THE SOIL. Those who have not finished plowing, should determine on deepening their soils, either by using the subsoil plow, which is preferable, or by plowing more deeply with the surface plow. Those who fear to use the subsoil plow, or to increase their usual depth of plowing, despite the overwhelming evidence to the contrary, may at least plow one inch more deeply than last year, and thus gradually deepen and improve their soils. [Working Farmer.

PRINCIPLES OF BREEDING. No. 1.

"Although in all cases the system of in-and in breeding is not desirable in our domestic animals yet when animals properly formed have been obtained, it is the only method to retain that form."

The above sentence comprises a conclusion arrived at in a paper on the breeding of animals, lately presented to the Royal Agricultural Society, by Valentine Barford. It relates to a very important subject, upon which our farmers generally possess but little information. The first question which will probably arise in the minds of most persons is, whether the conclusion is correct! In the settlement of this question, however, it is necessary to understand first, what is in-and-in breeding. It is a term which, though often used, is variously understood—or rather, perhaps, is not generally understood at all. As applied by most persons, it is evidently intended to signify the coupling of animals of *some sort* of relationship; but the same application of the term is often made to cases differing widely in their degrees of affinity. For instance, if common cows are bred to a Devon bull, and the offspring of that union are bred together, the latter, is called in-and-in breeding; or if offspring of the same parents (or own brother and sister) are bred together, that is called by the same term. It is obvious that such a use of language conveys no distinct idea. Hence a more strict definition of the term is required.

Sir John S. Sebright, in a valuable paper entitled "Art of Improving the Breeds of Domestic Animals," published several years since by the British Board of Agriculture, considered the tern in-and-in, to signify breeding from animals of *precisely the same blood.* This definition was afterwards adopted by Rev. Henry Berry, a well-known writer on breeding cattle, as well as by others. It is the only intelligible definition we have ever seen. If it is received, it follows that none of the cases before alluded to could be deemed examples of in-and-in breeding except that of brother and sister, as they are the only ones in which the blood is the same on both sides. With half-bloods, derived from an union of any one animal with animals of alien blood, it is evident there is considerable diversity, owing to the variation of blood in one of the parent stocks; as in the case of a cross with the Devon bull, before mentioned, the half-bloods are only the same in blood to the amount of one-half. This difference exists also, but in a less degree, in most cases where offspring are bred to either of the parents. If, for instance, a male and female of different families, are united, the offspring inherits half the blood of each parent. The produce of this offspring with either of the parents, would be three-fourths of one of the first pair, and one-fourth of the other. This produce, bred to the same animal again, would give the third generation seven-eighths of one of the original stocks and one-eighth of the other, and the fourth generation fifteen-sixteenths of the one and one-sixteenth of the other. The terms *breeding-in* and *close breeding*, have been given to this and similar courses. It is obvious, however, that whatever are the consequences of in-and-in breeding those of breeding-in must approximate to them in proportion to the closeness to which the practice is carried, or in proportion as the blood of the animals becomes similar.

With these remarks in reference to the meaning of the term in-and-in, let us return to our text,—the first clause of which declares that system of breeding "is not desirable." The expression indicates that its author regarded the system of in-and-in breeding as fraught with certain tendencies of an injurious nature, an idea by no means uncommon. But what are the injurious results attributed to in-and-in breeding? Perhaps the common hypothesis in regard to this subject cannot be better explained than by the following language from the essay of Sebright, before referred to:

"I have tried many experiments by breeding in-and-in, upon dogs, fowls and pigeons; the dogs became from strong spaniels, weak, and diminutive lap-dogs, the fowls became long in the legs, small in the body and bad feeders. Indeed I have no doubt but that by this practice being continued, animals would in the course of time, degenerate to such a degree as to be incapable of breeding at all."

The observations of many practical men might be cited to show that these, and similar consequences, often follow in-and-in breeding. But are they the positive and necessary results of that course? Does in-and-in breeding, *per se*, tend to degeneracy, or is there a natural law to that effect?

The philosophy of the case appears to be this: Domestic animals are subject to certain diseases, or defects, which are transmissible hereditarily. If two animals having an equal tendency to the same defect are united, the liability of the offspring to possess the defect is doubly greater than if the tendency had only existed in one of the parents. This consequence does not follow merely because the animals are related but because they have similar defects. For example, different families of cattle are hereditarily prone to diseases of the lungs, and also of the liver, and other organs. Now if two animals are brought together which are entirely unrelated, but each possessing an equally strong tendency to the same diseases, there is no reason why the same result should not as certainly follow in the offspring, as if the parents had belonged to the same family. But it should be remembered that the constitutional tendencies of animals of the same family are generally similar, and that the same defects in animals of remote affinity are less frequent, so that in the ordinary course of breeding, the danger of propagating defects is greater with animals near akin, than with those more distant. [Boston Cult.

NEW MODE OF PRESERVING SHINGLES. Fill a large boiler with white-wash, add to four gallons of liquid a pound of potash and about the same quantity of common salt. This composition is to be boiled, and while boiling dip the shingles in, taking a handful at a time, and holding them by the tips. Arrange a platform of boards on the top of the kettle, on which to stand the shingles after they are dipped, that the liquid from them may run back to the boiler.

In this position the shingles are allowed to dry before they are laid. This process is said, by those who have used it, very much to harden the wood and render it vastly more durable. The expense is but trifling to any one who would satisfy himself as to the truth of the matter by experiment. [Ex.

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

R. EATON, Proprietor. | E. HOLMES, Editor.

AUGUSTA:

THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1852.

MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS IN MAINE.

It is but a few years since almost every agricultural implement which was used in Maine was manufactured in some other State, and Maine was of course dependent upon her sister States for the ploughs, hoes, shovels and other farming tools which were used among us.

We are glad to find, on looking around, that this state of things no longer exists. There are, it is true, many implements brought into Maine, that are made in other States. These come in the common course of trade, but we are confident that more are made and sent out of the State than are now brought in.

In different towns we find manufactories of different kinds of implements, which not only supply the farmers in their vicinity, but also furnish to the markets of Boston, New York, Baltimore and other cities, the particular kinds which they make. In one town you will find a fork factory; in another, a shovel factory; and in another, hoes are made in abundance. One man makes horse-rakes; another, ploughs; another, churns; and another, horse-powers and thrashers, and so on through the chapter.

We believe the largest establishment in the State, where a general assortment of implements is made for domestic and distant markets is in Winthrop, belonging to and carried on by Luther Whitman, Esq. He has one shop which is one hundred and forty feet long, to which is attached a machine shop, blacksmith shop, paint shop and wood working department. The whole machinery is propelled by water-power, and on the same dam is a saw mill which is in operation most of the year cutting various kinds of lumber used in the shop. Horse-powers and separators are made here and forwarded to different States in the Union, and some have gone to California—horse-rakes, by thousands—cultivators—harrows, an improvement in which we will speak of more particularly below—straw-cutters, of different patterns—Crowell's churns—sausage-meat cutters—tobacco cutters—sugar mills—corn shellers—grindstone frames, and almost everything else which you can find in an agricultural warehouse.

In the manufacture of these things Mr. Whitman has, from time to time, invented a variety of labor-saving machinery, by which the manufacture of these things is very much facilitated, and an exactness and similarity of form obtained.

We spoke of an improvement in the harrow. The kind made at Mr. W.'s shop is the Geddes harrow, which is now so well known and universally used. It is an excellent arrangement, but, as usually made, there is one defect. The power is attached to the rod on the back. The consequence is, the harrow not only lifts or cocks up behind, but the middle or back projects up like a ridgepole. This failing in the implement has been completely obviated by a very simple arrangement invented by Mr. Lyon, of Vassalboro', a young man in the employ of Mr. Whitman. It consists in merely attaching an eye, with a link on the under side of each cheek of the harrow in front, to which a clevis is attached, having an eye in front, to which the draft chain is attached, and a hook at the end of each leg which hooks into the aforesaid links. By this fixture the draft is such that the harrow keeps level, and of course neither *puts its back up* nor lifts its hindmost teeth, thereby making a great improvement in the operation of this excellent implement.

The endless chain pump is also manufactured at this establishment. This kind of pump is coming into use. It was found during the last winter that, although exposed in the coldest situations, it did not freeze or occasion any trouble by accumulation of ice. We are happy to say that large orders from some of the most extensive dealers abroad are frequently sent here, and are answered with promptness and despatch.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK IN BOSTON.

The various religious and philanthropic Societies of New England, which hold their anniversaries in Boston, assembled in that city last week. The attendance was larger than ever before; the weather for the greater part of the week was unusually favorable; and the various reports, addresses, and discussions were of more than ordinary interest. The results of the labors of all the Societies, during the past year, are represented as having been highly satisfactory and encouraging. The meetings commenced on Monday and closed on Friday. The following are the names of the principal Societies: The Massachusetts Bible Society; American Educational Society; American Peace Society; American and Foreign Christian Union; Prison Discipline Society; American Unitarian Association; Massachusetts Universalist Home Missionary Society; New England Anti-Slavery Society; Alumni of Andover Theological Seminary; Seamen's Friend Society; American Tract Society; Sunday School Union; Universalist General Reform Association; Society for the relief of aged and destitute Clergymen; Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society; Unitarian Sunday School Society; Convention of Congregational Ministers; Massachusetts Colonization Society; Young Men's Christian Association; Pastoral Association, &c.

The proceedings of many of these meetings are of general interest, but our limits forbid any very extended notice of them.

DURHAM STOCK. Those farmers who are desirous of obtaining thoroughbred Durham stock, are referred to Mr. Wadsworth's advertisement in another column. Mr. Wadsworth, although he does not pamper his stock as high as many breeders do, is nevertheless very careful to breed from the purest blood, and those who purchase of him may rely upon his statements in regard to the pedigree and purity of his cattle. We believe it to be a rare opportunity for those are in pursuit of first rate stock.

DEPARTURE OF JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT. Mr. and Mrs. Otto Goldschmidt embarked on board the steamer Atlantic, for Liverpool, last week.—The success of the "Swedish Nightingale," in this country, has been unparalleled, and she has been truly liberal and benevolent in the bestowment of the large sums she has received. A large number of persons assembled on the wharf to witness her departure, and she was greeted with much enthusiasm. The Express says—"Of the thousands who had made a point to be present at the last "good bye" of the Nightingale, who can believe that there was one that did not say God bless Jenny Lind, while wishing her a speedy and prosperous voyage back to the welcome shores of the Old World."

For the Farmer.

THE CLAY BATH OR POULTICE.

MR. EDITOR:—I make no pretensions to the science or practice of the healing art. I have been afflicted for the last eight weeks with an inveterate inflamed sore throat, which has required the lancet twice inwardly, and four times externally, and I have used the clay poultice, which I have found both easy and effectual, to my own satisfaction and that of my physician. My observations, for years, had confirmed my faith in the efficacy of the clay poultice in cases of inflammation, arising from colds and other causes, and for cleansing and healing old or feculent sores. I propose to examine the elements and properties of this poultice, and leave it to others to judge of the *how* and *why* of its action.

Ten parts of aluminum and eight of oxygen is alumina or argillaceous earth, the base of alum, containing alkaline properties, insoluble in water. In its pure and crystallized state it constitutes the corundum, ruby and sapphire—the two latter are among the most valuable gems. Our common clays are formed from the wearing down of the feldspar, mica, hornblend, and the augites, &c., which abound in the trap-rocks, forming silicates of alumina, containing 20 per cent. of alumina, and half that amount of alkalies, probably, and more or less of all the inorganic elements, which compose the animal or vegetable structure. Its properties of extracting and absorbing azotized or feculent matter has been proved, by test, to be double that of charcoal, which will absorb 90 times its own volume of ammoniacal gas. Its alkaline properties are supposed to have a direct tendency to allay inflammation. Blue and buttery clays possess medicinal properties in the highest degree.

Water, in the clay bath, will perform all the phenomena, and exercise all the functions and properties that can be performed by packing with a wet sheet or other forms of bathing.

Water is composed of eight parts of oxygen and one part of hydrogen. Oxygen pervades universal nature, and in its dense state composes one-half of this globe, and all there is upon it. In its pure state it is only known as a gas, eluding all our senses—it is termed vital air. Life, electricity or combustion cannot be produced without it, (though not combustible itself,) uniting with a variety of other inflammable substances, it develops acid properties, and is called the *acid maker*. When it comes in contact with hydrogen gas, or six parts oxygen and one part hydrogen gas, when ignited, it explodes and produces the most intense heat in nature. The decomposition of water by heat and evaporation is constantly producing these two gases, which, in their various stages, are performing their several functions in the animal and vegetable physiology, in growth, maturity and decay. These two elements, combining in different proportions, have the power of rendering latent heat free, or free heat latent; and in this view, perhaps, its medical action may in part be accounted for. Twenty-one parts oxygen and seventy-nine parts nitrogen constitute atmospheric or pure air. An excess of oxygen would cause combustion and respiration to proceed with too much ardor, and when nitrogen predominates, which acts chemically, the animal sickens, dies, and is chemically decomposed into food for vegetation. Now the elements in clay, water and air, with carbon, (which it is not necessary to define here,) in their various combinations, constitute the entire animal and vegetable kingdoms.

It is contended by the Botanic doctor that the vegetable kingdom contains all the antidotes which should be used in the healing art. The hydropathists as strongly contend that pure water is *the* thing—*the* preventive and remedy for all the ills that flesh is heir to. They include a proper regimen, which, perhaps, is the main thing. I have supposed that proper diet, pure water and air, and keeping the system free from all foreign elements, and its own elements in balance, was the main desideratum in health.

If some one of the various medical schools will point out the defects in this hypothesis, and give the way-marks to pursue and restore health, it will entitle itself to the gratitude of the public.

MARTIN MOWER.

Bangor, May 20th, 1852.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

EASTERN JOURNAL. This paper, formerly known as the Mercantile Advertiser, published in Biddeford, by friend Bacheller, has been purchased by D. E. Somes, who has enlarged it, and it comes out with the above title, in good shape, and will no doubt not only retain the good will of its old friends, but find lots of new ones to aid its usefulness and give it an extensive circulation.

DICKENS' HOUSEHOLD WORDS. This work has just entered upon its fifth volume. There is no writer, at the present day, whose works are more extensively read or more generally admired than are those of Dickens. In his peculiar style of writing, Dickens is unequalled, and the Household Words contain many interesting contributions from his pen. Besides these it contains articles from the best writers in England, making it one of the best publications of the day. Terms, $2,50 per annum. Angell, Engel & Hewitt, New York, are the publishers for this country.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE. This monthly for June is on our table. The present number is the first of a new volume, and the publishers state that it has attained the enormous monthly circulation of *ninety thousand copies!* The life of Napoleon is continued in this number. There is the usual quantity of interesting matter, and the book should find a place in every family, and adorn every centre-table in the country.

MAINE WESLEYAN SEMINARY.

The annual Exhibition of the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Kent's Hill, (Readfield,) will take place on the 16th and 17th of this month.

On Wednesday, 16th inst., at one o'clock, P. M., the Prize Declamations will commence. Eighteen young men will compete for the prizes.

Next day, (Thursday, 17th,) the anniversary of the Calliopean Society will take place, when an address will be delivered by Rev. George Shepard, D. D. The services will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. At 1 o'clock, P. M., the exhibition will commence. We have no doubt the exercises on this occasion will be highly interesting, and abundantly repay those who may attend, for their time and trouble.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. A new arrangement of the time on the Kennebec and Portland Railroad commenced on the first inst., by which there are two through trains from Augusta to Boston, each day. By this arrangement our citizens can go to Boston, have some two hours for the transaction of business, and return home the same day.

The cars will leave Augusta for Portland and Boston, at half past five o'clock, in the morning, and a quarter before one and a quarter before three o'clock in the afternoon.

They will leave Portland for Augusta at a quarter before six o'clock in the morning, and a quarter before one o'clock in the afternoon, and a quarter before eight in the evening.

NOT SO BAD. The South Boston Gazette says that the account published by the Traveller of a child being bitten by rats in South Boston a few days since, so badly that it died, is incorrect. The child's arm and hand were badly bitten, but the wounds are fast healing.

GATHERED NEWS FRAGMENTS, &c.

Whig National Convention. The Whig National Convention is to be held in Baltimore on the 16th of this month.

Bank of Hallowell. This new bank went into operation on the 1st inst. Artemas Leonard is President, and A. S. Washburn, Cashier. Capital stock $50,000.

December and May. A gentleman from Farmington informs the editor of the Hallowell Gazette that on Sunday of last week he saw in the town of Wilton a plum tree in full bloom on one side of a fence, hanging over a snow bank three or four feet deep on the other side!

A Mammoth Clipper Ship. Mr. McKay has now on the stocks at East Boston, a clipper ship to be called the Enoch Train, which will register 2300 tons. She will be not only the largest, says the Atlas, but the longest, and the sharpest ship, either building or afloat.

Penobscot District. At the Whig Convention held at Dover on the 20th, Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr. was renominated for Congress. At the same Convention Wm. H. Mills of Bangor, was elected Delegate to the National Convention, and Hiram C. Warren of Canaan, substitute Delegate; Col. Lysander Cutler of Dexter, elector of President and Vice President.

Fire. The dwelling house and barn belonging to Mr. Oliver Dow, in Miltown, Me. was destroyed by fire on Wednesday 19th. Don't know whether the buildings were insured or not.

Methodist Conference. Indianapolis has been selected by the Conference, as the place for holding the session of the next General Conference in 1856.

Congressional Nomination. The Whigs of the 4th Congressional District, have nominated Isaac Reed (the candidate in the last campaign) to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Charles Andrews.

Fourth of July. The City Government of Bath have appropriated $500 for the celebration of the Fourth—and raised a committee to add to the sum by subscriptions from the citizens.

Southern Fruit at New York. The steamship Roanoke on a late trip from Norfolk, brought to that city fifty-seven barrels of strawberries, ten barrels of cherries, and two hundred and thirty-eight barrels of green peas.

The Quickest Yet. The express train from New York on the Hudson River Railroad, Saturday, the 15th, made the distance in three hours and one minute. This is equal to about fifty miles an hour.

Cholera. Several cases of cholera have occurred at St Joseph, Mo. among the emigrants. Five cases proved fatal.

Seamless bags. At the Stark Mills in Manchester, N. H., they manufacture *seamless bags*. Fifty looms manufacture 2000 a day. The invention belongs to a Mr. Cyrus Baldwin, and is said to be exceedingly ingenious.

New Cask Machine. A new cask manufacturing machine is in operation in England. A laborer, by its means, is able to turn out 3,500 staves a day, infallibly correct in form and curve.

The Death Penalty. Fifteen of thirty-one States have abolished public executions, and two have abolished the death penalty.

From Pernambuco. Advices from Pernambuco to 12th ult., by schooner Glenroy, at Philadelphia, state that the yellow fever still continued to make great havoc among the people.

Lost in the Colonia. By a letter to the Danish Consul at this port, it appears that on board the Danish brig Colonia, from Leghorn, lost on Cape Cod on the 5th of April, there were in addition to the crew of 12 persons, 11 passengers, Italians, image makers and sellers, all of whom were lost.

Wonderful Discoveries. The Fairmount (Va.) True Virginian says, that a portion of a regularly Macadamized road has been discovered on the opposite side of the river from Fairmount. Its width is sixteen feet, and it extends along the bank of the river. This discovery was made by the washing away of a hill side which partially covered the road.

Colored delegates rejected. The vote in the Episcopal Convention, at Philadelphia, on the admission of delegates from the colored church, was yeas 37 clergy and 23 laity—nays 35 clergy and 27 laity.

May snow storm in London. Snow fell in London on the 2d of May, much to the surprise of the cockneys, who never ad 'eard of such han hoccurrence so late in the season. The mercury in the thermometer stood at 40.

Fatal Accident. At Bridgeport, Ct., last week, a horse took fright at the whistling of an engine, and dashing off, ran over the only daughter of Mr. Abel Drew, a lovely and very promising girl of 13 years, killing her almost instantly.

Democratic Candidate. William K. Kimball, Esq., of Paris has been nominated as the candidate for Congress in the Comet District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. Andrews.

An old couple. Capt. Israel Smith and wife, now living in West-Brookfield, have lived together, as man and wife, for *seventy-nine years!* Capt. Smith is 93 years old, and Mrs. Smith is 96. The old lady is quite sick, and it is thought will not recover. Such partnerships in longevity are as wonderful as they are rare.

Great engine playing. On Saturday afternoon, the Diligent Engine Company of Philadelphia, not to be outdone by the Independent of Baltimore, tested their engine at Jayne's immense building in Chesnut street, and succeeded in playing a perpendicular stream 184 feet, being 43 feet higher than the Independent. This is considered the best fire engine playing ever performed in this country.

New Hampshire. The Legislature of New Hampshire meets on Wednesday of the present week. Several important matters are to be acted upon—the election of a United States Senator for six years from the 4th of March next; the redistricting of the State for election of three Representatives in Congress, instead of four, as at present. A bill for the suppression of the sale of ardent spirits is also to be brought up.

Farewell Concert. Jenny Lind Goldschmidt gave her farewell concert in New York last week. Seven thousand persons were present.

The Earthquake at St. Michaels. Accounts received from St. Michaels state that the earthquake of the 16th of April was distinctly felt on board vessels in the harbor. The church at St. Michaels swayed and shook, and was somewhat damaged. In one village in the interior forty houses were thrown down, and many lives lost. The damage extended to all parts of the Island.

Clergymen Robbed. At the Lowell Institute, Boston, on Wednesday night, Rev. Samuel Bowker, of Tremont, Me., had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $40. At the same place another clergyman had his pocket book stolen, containing about $50, and papers of value.

Lightning on the Telegraph Wire. The Telegraphic wire was struck near Galena, Ill., last week by atmospheric lightning, and melted for about three hundred yards, and more or less injured for half a mile. A spectator who saw the stroke, describes the electrical exhibition as a chain of fire, stretching both ways as far as he could see across the landscape.

YANKEES IN AUSTRALIA.

Who would ever have thought of Yankees emigrating to Botany Bay—the very cess-pool where the British Government formerly sent those of their subjects whom they did not dare to keep at home? Yet so it is. The discovery of gold in New Holland, or Australia, as it is now commonly called, has awakened Yankee enterprise and Yankee cupidity, and not contented with California, some of them are preparing to visit John Bull's gold diggings in that far off land. The New York Path-finder says:

"The discovery of gold in Australia has turned the attention of many of our citizens to that quarter of the world; and the late extraordinary intelligence from England of the result of the mining operations in that portion of her colonial possessions, has induced many persons, anxious to make rapid fortunes, to seriously consider the propriety of turning their steps in that direction. Our ship-owners, always on the *qui vive* to take advantage of any public movement that may bring grist to their mill, have already made arrangements to accommodate and encourage the emigration to Australia, by immediately putting vessels on for the trade. There are already three vessels advertised for Port Philip—the ships Helena and Revenue, and the brig Radius, to sail respectively on the 5th, 10th, and 24th of June. The Helena has already some hundred passengers engaged, and it is expected she will fill up to her utmost capacity long before the day of sailing arrives. The other two vessels have only just been put on, but the inquiries at the agencies regarding the price of passage, &c., increase hourly, and the prospect is that they will fill up quickly. Of those who have already engaged passages to Australia, large majorities are English, either from this or neighboring cities, or from Canada. Among them are entire families, going there to permanently locate themselves."

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC. The steamship Arctic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Sunday morning last. Her news is not of great importance, as we learn from the telegraphic despatch.

The Arctic sailed from Liverpool on the 19th of May. The weather in England and Ireland continued most propitious for the crops. The French were so taken up with the recent military fete and ball, that they had neither time nor inclination for any revolutionary movement. It is said that Napoleon and his friends feel some uneasiness in view of the meeting of the Emperors of the North. Generals Lamoriciere, Bedeau, and Le Flo, have followed Gen. Changarnier's example of publishing letters strongly denouncing Louis Napoleon, and assigning their reasons for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the President. Gorgey's book is reported to be so distasteful to the Austrian Government that it has suppressed the work, so that a copy cannot be had. A grand camp is to be formed in Cvegled and Keresstur, in Hungary, where an immense body of troops is to be exercised for forty days. A great fire had occurred at Dantzic, consuming the ancient water works which supply the city.

THE WEATHER We have had a cool and an uncommonly dry May. A few warm days in the early part of the month started vegetation rapidly, but cool nights and the drouth have brought it to a stand still. We do not recollect of our ever having a May so dry as the one just passed has been.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

One of the most shocking accidents which has taken place in this vicinity for a long time occurred about 7½ o'clock on Monday evening, May 24th, on the Fitchburg Railroad, at Plympton's Crossing, in Watertown. As we have learned the facts from one of the passengers, it appears that the Northern special train from Burlington was approaching the crossing at a speed of about forty miles an hour; the engineer blew the steam whistle and rung the bell, as usual, at the same time reversing his engine. This was noticed by some of the passengers, who suspected that there was something more than ordinary in the way, from the fact of the engine being reversed while the train was going at so rapid speed, and some left their seats for the purpose of looking outside.

Before the train could be stopped, however, the engine struck a carryall, containing Mr. William Sawyer, of Charlestown, his wife, three daughters, and Mr. John Gibbs, brother-in-law of Mr. Sawyer, knocking the carryall into fragments, and instantly killing Mr. Sawyer, his eldest daughter, a young lady about 18 years of age, and Mr. Gibbs! The two other daughters were young children, the eldest of whom was thrown a considerable distance from the track, and escaped without any serious injury. The youngest, an infant, was in its mother's arms at the time of the collision, and singularly enough, was retained in her embrace, while she was carried a distance of seventy or eighty rods on the front of the engine, before the powerful instrument of destruction could be stopped. When picked up, Mrs. Sawyer was senseless, being dangerously injured. The infant to whom she had so fondly clung in such a terrible moment, escaped unharmed. She, together with the two children, were taken to the residence of Mr. Reed, near by, where physicians were speedily called, and every possible attention paid the sufferers.

Mr. Sawyer appeared to have been struck on the left side of the head and body, and was not much bruised. Mr. Gibbs was so badly mutilated as to scarcely bear even the resemblance of a human being, his head being crushed to a jelly, his intestines protruding from his body, and his body and limbs mangled most shockingly. The horses just escaped instant death, and the last heard from them, they were dashing up the road at a furious speed. The train was detained about an hour behind its usual time of reaching this city, and immediately after its arrival at the depot here another engine and car, with such friends of Mr. Sawyer and his family as desired, returned to the scene of the accident.

Tuesday morning an inquest was held on the bodies, at the house of Mr. Crowley, in Waverley village. Six witnesses were examined, after which the inquest was adjourned until Thursday. The witnesses testify that the train was going at the rate of but twenty miles an hour, and the officers of the train were looking for the signal to stop at Plympton's. There was neither gate, sentinel, or flag, to warn the travellers. Mr. Sawyer was rather deaf, and not seeing the train in season, attempted to cross at a moment when the advancing engine was but a few rods from him.

Mrs. Sawyer, at last accounts, had her senses, and it is hoped will recover speedily.

The scene of the accident, as described by an eye-witness, was of the most heart-rending character. When one of the small children who escaped unhurt, cried for its father to come and take it home because it was cold, not a dry eye was to be seen among the company of sympathizing strangers.

Mr. John Gibbs was Mrs. Sawyer's own brother. He leaves a wife and six children. The two youngest are infant twins. He was a poor man.

Mr. Sawyer was about fifty years of age, was a lawyer by profession, was formerly Postmaster of Charlestown and was recently appointed Chairman of the Board of Inspectors of the State Prison. [Boston Journal.

FIRE ON THE ATLANTIC AND ST. LAWRENCE RAILROAD. Yesterday, fire was communicated by some burning brush to a wood pile belonging to the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Co., by the side of the railroad track, just this side of Mechanic Falls.

It extended along each side of the road to the distance of three or four miles, to the Empire station, destroying in its course from 1500 to 2000 cords of wood.

The cross ties and sills of the road were burnt to the distance of about a mile, and the rails becoming expanded by the heat, are thrown up in many places a foot or two high, and the road thus rendered temporarily impassable.

[Portland Advertiser 26th.

FIRE IN HIRAM. The house and barn of Col. George E. Richardson, also the stable of John P. Hubbard, Esq., of Hiram, Me., were destroyed by fire on Friday night last. Insurance about $500—probable loss $1000. The fire at one time threatened to burn the whole village.

[Portland Advertiser.

LETTER OF THE AUSTRIAN MINISTER.

The Boston papers contain the letter of Hulseman, the Austrian Minister, upon the eve of his leaving the country, to Mr. Webster. He complains that he has been burlesqued, and insolent attacks have been made upon him in the Baltimore, Philadelphia and New Orleans papers. He declares that these anonymous attacks have been patronised by the Secretary of State, and on the 7th of January, the Secretary of State judged fit to pronounce publicly, and in the presence of Kossuth, a revolutionary speech, in which he strenuously encouraged Hungary to rebellion, and formally proposed a sentiment to the speedy emancipation of that kingdom.

After having determined, says M. Hulseman, with much deliberation, as to the hostile proceedings of the Secretary of State, and after having experienced this false and disagreeable disposition which has resulted therefrom, I believe it to be my duty to declare, for very evident motives of propriety, that my Government would no longer permit me to remain here, and continue official relations with the principal promoter of the Kossuth episodes, so very much to be regretted.

He closes by thanking the President for courteous treatment, and announces that Mr. Belmont, Austrian Consul General, at New York, will continue his functions till further notice.

A brief reply from the State Department announces that as Mr. Belmont is well known to the Secretary of State as a gentleman of much respectability, any communication which it may be proper for him to address to the Department, in his official character, will be received with entire respect.

INCENDIARY FIRES IN SOMERVILLE. At about 11 o'clock Thursday night, a barn on Medford street, Somerville, on the edge of East Cambridge, was discovered to be on fire. As Engine Company No. 1, of Somerville, Capt. Darling, was proceeding to this fire, they discovered that two houses also on Medford street, were on fire.—They drew water from a well, and had nearly extinguished the fire, when the water gave out, and before they could obtain more hose from their engine-house, the houses were consumed—the engines from other places having proceeded to the barn on fire, the light of which was more perceptible. The houses destroyed have been finished for a year or more, but have never been occupied. They were of considerable value, and were owned by a Mr. Stone, builder, and were insured. There is no doubt that the fire was designedly set under the cellar stairway. The barn was also set on fire, probably to attract attention from the houses. It was of but little value, and had little, if any, contents. [Trav.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION. We learn from the New Brunswicker that on the 21st ult, the steamer Anna Augusta was run into at the foot of Long Reach, on the St. Johns river, by the steam tug Transit, both boats at full speed. The Transit struck the other boat before the paddle box, and carried away all before her until brought up by the main shaft of the Anna Augusta, which was bent and thrown out of place, deranging the whole of the machinery. The boiler of the Anna Augusta is supposed to have been torn open by the collision and derangement, for the boiling water and steam almost instantly escaped, and badly scalded nine persons among the deck-hands and forward passengers. These were immediately taken to Indian Town by the Transit, and there received medical relief. A fireman named Corrigan and a deck-hand named Hugh Cockrane died from their injuries. The Crown Officers are determined to make a thorough investigation as to the cause of this disaster and if guilt is at the bottom to have it fully punished.

METHODIST CONFERENCE. In the Methodist Conference Tuesday, four bishops were balloted for and elected, as follows: Rev. Dr. Levi Scott (Philadelphia Conference;) Rev. Dr. M. Simpson (Indiana Conference;) Rev. Dr. O. C. Baker (New Hampshire Conference;) E. R. Ames, (Indiana Conference.) Dr. Simpson is the editor of the *Western Christian Advocate*, and Dr. Baker is Professor of Greek, &c., in the Methodist Theological School at Concord, N. H.

Rev. Mr. Bond of Baltimore, was elected editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal* of New York.

Rev. J. P. Durbin was re-elected Missionary Secretary; Rev. Dr. McClintock, editor of *Quarterly*, &c.; Rev. Mr. Hosmer, of *Northern Christian Advocate*; Rev. Dr. Kidder, of S. S. publications, and Dr. Nast, of *Christian Apologist* and German books. [Boston Journal.

VEGETABLES, &C., FROM THE SOUTH. One of the advantages of steamship communication with the South, is the early supply to the Northern markets of vegetables, fish, &c., at a time when the markets in these quarters are very bare. Norfolk sends large quantities of these articles. The steamship Roanoke, on her trip, on Wednesday, to New York, carried fifty-seven barrels of strawberries, nicely put up in quart baskets, ten barrels of cherries, and two hundred and thirty-eight barrels of green peas. The Baltimore boats, from the same city, for a week past, have averaged each trip 200 barrels of peas, besides quantities of fresh fish, crabs, &c. In a fortnight, the potato and cucumber crops will commence, and in about four weeks tomatoes will be ripe. It is estimated that not less than a half million of money will be realized the present season by the shipment abroad of early vegetables from Norfolk. One lady horticulturist alone, is cultivating thirty acres of land in strawberries, by way of experiment, and employs fifty pickers.

[Philadelphia Ledger.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B. The New Brunswicker says the Coroner's Jury summoned to investigate the late steamboat accident, have returned a verdict of manslaughter against the captain and the helmsman of the tug steamer Transit, and manslaughter, in a lesser degree, against the helmsman and the man on the look-out on board the steamer Anna Augusta. The captain of the latter boat was acquitted, as he was attending to his duties below at the time of the collision. The main cause of the accident appears to be attributable to the want of a good and sufficient light on board of the Transit.

Many buildings, and a great quantity of standing lumber have been destroyed by fire in different sections of the Province.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION. The Courier and Enquirer of Friday morning says it may not be inappropriate to announce that so far from the Dutch Government having remonstrated with the Government of the United States against its proposed expedition to Japan, it has very cordially approved of the object of that expedition, and expresses the earnest hope that the expedition may be successful in opening the ports of Japan to the commerce of all nations, and as asylums for all who may seek them in distress. Nor is this all. Not only do the Dutch cheerfully look upon the destruction of their monopoly, but they have forwarded to our Government all the charts, memoirs, surveys, statistics, reports, &c., &c., in their possession, for the use of the expedition about to sail for Japan, under the direction of Com. Perry.

ARRIVAL OF MEAGHER. Mr. Meagher, the Irish exile, arrived at New York on Wednesday, in the brig Acorn, from Pernambuco. He made his escape from Van Dieman's Land about the first of December, and proceeding indirectly to the coast of South America, he arrived at Pernambuco in April. Mrs. Meagher was unable to accompany him in his flight. He says that when he escaped, his fellow prisoners, O'Brien and Mitchell, were in good health. He declines making public the means by which he escaped, because he is unwilling to compromise others.

COLLISION. The steamer John Marshall, Capt. Knight, from Portland, at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, when off Salem in a thick fog, was in contact with a schooner, name unknown. The schooner struck forward of the starboard wheel, stove guard, upper deck and run her bowsprit into the helmsman's house forward. Did not hail the schooner.

FIRE IN THE WOODS. The afternoon train of cars from Waterville was delayed an hour and a half on Tuesday last, in Greene, in consequence of a fire which was raging in the woods. Trees on fire fell across the track and heated the rails so that they were thrown from their position. After the fire had somewhat subsided, the rails were relaid, when the train proceeded to Portland.

[Lewiston Journal.

THE ROTHSCHILD LOTTERY—SINGULAR BELIEF.

The authorities of Posen, says the London Times correspondent, have enough to do to answer the strange applications that are sometimes made to them by the Polish and German peasantry. The idea that has got abroad among them of the vast grants of land Kossuth has received from the "King of America," does not stand alone; another impression that has taken root in their minds is much more extraordinary; for some time past the officials have received numbers of applications for shares in a "Rothschild Lottery," of which they of course knew nothing; but on inquiry, it was found the peasants had been persuaded that the "great Rothschild" has been sentenced to be beheaded! But from his intemate relations with the European monarchs he has been allowed to procure a substitute (if he can) by lottery! For this purpose a sum of many millions is devoted, all the tickets to be prizes of 3000 thalers each, except one; that fatal number is a blank, and whoever draws it is to be decapitated instead of the celebrated banker! Notwithstanding the risk, the applicants for shares have been numerous, and the officials are scarcely believed when they explain to the deluded people that the lottery is a fiction. The origin of the absurd report cannot be traced, but it has given the authorities a good deal of trouble. The journals lament that any part of the population should be in such a state of ignorance as to render belief in such a story possible.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY. The St. Louis papers of the 20th ult. give details of a fight between the crew of the steamer Martha and a portion of the deck passengers, while the boat was under way, just below Louisiana. The difficulty grew out of an attempt of one of the hands to commit an outrage on the wife of a deck passenger, which being resented, a general fight ensued. This was quelled by the officers of the boat, but at night nearly the whole of the crew armed themselves, and in the dark attacked the passengers, consisting of an old man, his two sons, and several females. The men made a desperate resistance, but were finally overpowered and beaten in a brutal manner. The old man and his two sons are, it is supposed, mortally wounded. Three of the assailants were also badly wounded, and two are reported dead. The family were Americans of a very respectable character. They were landed at Louisiana. One of the crew engaged in the affray also got ashore at that place, and was immediately arrested.

IMPORTANT TO HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS. Hon. J. E. Heath, Commissioner of Pensions, states that, where a party dies before the issue of his land warrant, under the act of 28th September, 1850, the right to it dies with him, unless there be a widow, or children who are minors at the time of the passage of the act. If he left a widow, the application may be renewed in her name; or, if none, then in the names of such minor children. If there be neither widow nor minor children, no right vests in any one. The act of 22d March, 1852, is silent as to the right of the widow or children to renew the application if the party dies before obtaining the warrant. If the claimant dies after the issue of the warrant, the title thereto rests in the heirs in the same manner as real estate, and can be assigned only by those who could convey a tract of land descended from the ancestor.

SAD EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE. The new steamer Eastern City, built to run between Boston, Eastport and St. John, while lying at the foot of Grant street, New York, preparing for her trial trip, burst one of her boilers, at half past two o'clock, Saturday afternoon, instantly killing the captain and engineer and seriously injuring several of the hands, two of whom have since died and three more, it is said, cannot survive. The vessel was not materially injured. We notice among the killed W. H. C. Stearns, of Eastport, and John Beers, of Stratford, Conn.

A telegraphic despatch from New York on Monday, furnishes the following additional particulars: "Capt. Wm. H. C. Stearns died on Saturday evening, at half past eight o'clock. John B. Curtis, engineer, was taken from the boat dead; Chas. Gormas, engineer, died early on Sunday morning, at the City Hospital; Francis Mayo, fireman, died in the Hospital on Sunday morning; Chas. Hall, fireman, died in the Hospital on Saturday evening.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The Committee of the Maryland Legislature, who have had under consideration the case of Edward Gorsuch, who was killed in attempting to capture fugitive slaves at Columbia, Pa., recommend that application be made to Congress for an amendment of the fugitive slave law, so that the attendance and aid of a "posse comitatus," when required by the officer charged with the execution of the law, shall be secured and enforced by adequate penalties. It appears that this law is not strict enough to suit slaveholders, and they are desirous of making it more odious to the people of the free States.

NOVEL ACCIDENT. On Thursday of week before last, the fly wheel of Messrs. Harris, Burnish & Co.'s rolling mill, near Pottsville, Pa., burst asunder, throwing the fragments in every direction. One of the pieces weighing from 1500 to 2000 pounds, was thrown through the roof of the building in an easterly direction more than one hundred yards. Another part, weighing not less than three tons, passed up almost perpendicularly through the heavy frame timbers and roof, to an elevation of fifty or sixty feet; in its descent other portions of the roof were crushed. But one of the twenty-two men employed was injured, and he not seriously.

PROFITS OF PATENTS. "Spectator" writes from Washington as follows:—"I had an opportunity the other day to see a statement of the enormous profits realized by the assignees of Woodworth's celebrated planing machine, during the twenty-four years which the patent has existed. James G. Wilson has received in sales, assignments and tariffs, $2,131,752: John Gibson, of Albany, has received nearly as large a sum. Charles Gould, of Albany, has also received a very large sum. Gibson, I understand, is in the receipt of $1 for every 1000 feet planed in 100 mills, each of which turns off 10,000 feet each day."

THE APPLETON PLACE INCENDIARIES. Shadrach Dickson, who, it will be remembered, was arraigned for trial at Dedham, and pleaded guilty, for setting fire to the Appleton Place houses, in Roxbury, last December, was sentenced on Monday by Judge Byington, to one day solitary, and six years imprisonment in the State Prison, at hard labor. This is considered a light sentence. Reuben L. Garlick, who turned State's evidence, is still in prison.

PARDON AND ESCAPE. Week before last, a fugitive slave was in Sing Sing prison and his term within a day or two of closing, when the U. S. Marshal and a son of the claimant appeared at Sing Sing for the purpose of making arrangements for his release at a designated hour next day, when they would be on hand to nab him. When they made their errand known, they were informed the fugitive had been pardoned and left a few moments before they entered.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY. Mr. S. S. Gerrish, of Troy, Me., reports that he was knocked down last evening about 9 o'clock, while passing thro' Commercial St., and robbed of a pocketbook containing $590 in bank bills, and $100 in gold coin. The blow rendered Gerrish insensible. He has but a faint recollection of some person going from him, after receiving the blow. This is one of the most outrageous robberies that has occurred in our city for a long time.

[Boston Bee, 26th.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE. The case of Jim Phillips, arrested upon a charge of being a fugitive from labor, the property of Henry T. Fant, of Fauquier Co., Va., has been decided in Harrisburg, and the slave restored to his master and removed to Virginia. He escaped in 1838.—Quite an excitement was produced during the hearing of the case, and an attempt was made to rescue the slave. Phillips had a wife and family.

The Madison (La.) Journal says:—During the past week there have been several deaths in this parish, from Asiatic cholera. The disease has been confined to one plantation thus far, and we trust that careful watchfulness on the part of our citizens may arrest it.

THE "JENNINGS ESTATE."

As all information in reference to the Jennings Estate will doubtless interest a number of our readers, we insert the following communication which we find in the National Intelligencer of Washington:

Messrs. Editors—I saw in the National Intelligencer of the 4th of May, 1852, a statement of the family of John Jennings, of Whitehaven, England. Upon examination, I find there are many errors in it. William, who left the estate, was not the son of the eldest son of Humphrey. It is stated that John was the youngest son of Humphrey, which is also incorrect. I send you herewith the genealogy of John's family, which you will please insert in the columns of your paper.

Humphrey Jennings was the great iron-master of Birmingham, England; married Mary Milward in

THE MAINE FARMER: AN AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The steamer Cambria, from Liverpool May 15th, arrived at Boston on Friday morning last, with five days later news from Europe.

ENGLAND. Cotton is active, and quotations are a shade advanced. Corn is dull. Money abundant. The week's sales of cotton are 111,900 bales, of which 84,730 were American.

A motion was brought forward in the Commons by Mr. Spooner, on Tuesday night, 11th inst., for a committee to inquire into the system of education pursued at the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The motion was met by an amendment, that the House should resolve itself into a Committee to consider a bill to repeal the Maynooth endowment, and all other grants in aid of religious instruction. A lengthened debate ensued, which brought out the whole force of the House, and the further consideration of other questions was adjourned till Thursday next.

On Wednesday, 12th inst., the debate was resumed on Mr. Milner Gibson's resolutions of the 22d ult., to abolish the duties on paper, together with the stamp on newspapers, and the tax on advertisements. Most of the prominent members took part.

Eventually resolutions were voted on as follows: Majority against abolishing the paper duties, 88. Against abolishing the newspaper stamps, 99. Against the abolition of advertisement duty, 65.

The Militia bill is still under discussion.

The woolen manufacturers of England are alarmed at the prospect of a deficiency in the supplies of Australian wool, caused by the flight of the shepherds to the gold mines. A deputation has been appointed to draw the attention of government to the subject.

Two destructive accidents have happened in the Welsh collieries. The first was an explosion of fire damp, by which eighty persons were killed. The other was the flooding of a pit, by which twenty-eight were drowned.

The Crystal Palace is definitely bought for £70,000, by the directors of the Brighton Railway, who intend by the aid of a joint stock company to re-erect it at Sydenham, and open it as an exotic garden, by the first of May next.

FRANCE. The long anticipated 10th of May passed off with the greatest *eclat*, and without the slightest disturbance. The *fete* was purely military; 60,000 troops of all arms were drawn up in the Champ de Mars, and not many short of half a million citizens were spectators of the ceremony. At noon the President arrived, at the head of a brilliant staff, and proceeded to review the soldiers, after which the presentation of standards surmounted by the imperial eagle was made to the colonels of the several regiments. The President subsequently addressed them in a speech, very adroitly put together, in which he said:

"The Roman Eagle, adopted by the Emperor Napoleon, was the last striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of France. It disappeared with our misfortunes; it ought to return when France recovers from her defeats, and, mistress of herself, seems no longer to repudiate her own glory. Resume, then, soldiers, these Eagles—not as a menace against foreigners, but as the symbol of our independence, as the souvenir of an heroic epoch, and as the mark of each regiment's nobility; and swear to die, if need be, in defence of those emblems which have so often led our fathers to victory."

This address was immediately placarded thro'out the city. The clergy, headed by the Archbishop of Paris, mustered to the number of 800 around a gorgeous altar erected on the field, and bestowed the blessings on the standards. The troops then defiled before the President, and the ceremony concluded. About 2000 crosses and medals were distributed. The President was, on the whole, well received. The Infantry in general cried *Vive Napoleon*, and the Cavalry, *Vive l'Empereur*. On the other hand, the operatives of the Faubourg St. Antoine notified their employers that they would work during the day, instead of being present at the *fete*. The festivities were continued in doors on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Tuesday night, a grand ball in the Tuileries was attended by 15,000 persons. On Wednesday a banquet was given to 800 generals and superior officers. And on Thursday a dinner to 2000 non-commissioned officers of the line.

Louis Napoleon offers a premium of 5000 francs for the best design for a model lodging-house for artisans.

A letter issued by the Count de Chambourd, calling on all Legitimists to refuse to take the oath of allegiance, attracts much attention.

CENTRAL EUROPE. The advices from Prussia and Austria are mostly occupied with the movements of the Emperor of Russia, now visiting at Vienna. Prince Windisgratz and the Ban have arrived in that capital, and the Duke of Bordeaux is expected, hence it is thought the Emperor's visit is more on business than pleasure.

The Austrian Lloyd publishes a list of sentences against Hungarians implicated in the last war. The names of twenty-six exiles are to be publicly affixed to the gallows. Among the persons thus harmlessly executed are Counts Alexander Telesky and Pulzsky.

Kossuth's relations were at Dresden on the 5th inst., on their way to Bremen.

Lisbon dates are to the 10th inst., and Madrid to the same day. They contain nothing worth telegraphing.

A decree of the Grand Duke of Tuscany abolishes the Constitution and restores matters as they were before 1848.

An Englishman named Murray was sentenced to death in Rome, for associating with political assassins.

INDIA AND CHINA. Telegraphic dispatches from Trieste anticipate the Indian Mail, with Calcutta dates to the 7th of April; Bombay, April 17, and China to the 25th of March.

The expedition against Burmah had sailed to attack Rangoon.

There were new outbreaks on the Northern frontier of India.

DEATH BY HYDROPHOBIA. On the third of March a daughter of Mr. Thomas French, residing four miles west of Cleveland, was bitten by a dog supposed to be mad, yet unknown to any one in that place, and which was immediately after shot, thus leaving no certain evidence that the dog was actually rabid. The wound on the child, who was eight years old, healed readily, and she manifested no symptoms indicating any ill health until the 17th of May, seventy-five days after the wound, which was merely an apparent scratch on the forehead. A tooth was also knocked out, thus showing that as the dog ran against the child, one of his teeth struck the child's forehead. On the 20th, the child having for three days manifested much restlessness with some fever, Dr. Dodge was called in, and at once pronounced the symptoms common to the early stage of hydrophobia, and so stated to Mr. Thomas Hurd, who furnished us this information, and who was also knowing to all the facts. In the afternoon of the same day, convulsions set in, and the worst fears as to the termination of the case began to be realized. Dr. Dodge was again called, and spent most of the night, and the remedies appeared to be relieving the case, so that in the morning she was apparently much relieved, both of the spasms and general nervousness; but near noon the convulsions again set in, and she died about two o'clock on Friday, the 21st inst.

TERRIBLE FATALITY. Mr. Hiram Ferry and daughter, a young lady of 17, of North Wilbraham, Mass., got on the night freight train East, at Indian Orchard, early on Thursday evening, and rode to Collins' Depot. Here they left the train, and were walking on the other track, when the Express train from Boston was passing under full headway. Miss Ferry was struck by the engine and knocked over against her father, throwing both several feet and instantly killing them. They were horribly mutilated. In consequence of a short curve in the track they could not see the train until it was close upon them. Ferry formerly lived in Monson, and was a man of considerable property.

Coroner Chapin, of this city, held an inquest upon the bodies, and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above, and exonerated the railroad corporation and employees from all blame. [Springfield Republican.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

MONDAY, May 24.

SENATE. After an executive session, the deficiency bill was taken up.

Mr. Hunter offered an amendment appropriating $90,000 for deficiencies in the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the pay of witnesses, juries, and the safe-keeping of prisoners.

Mr. Hale wished to know how much of this money was to be spent on account of the turbulency and disturbances arising out of the fugitive slave law, in several of the northern States, and the excitement in Louisiana emanating from the Cuban invasion.

Mr. Hunter stated that the expenses were on account of the judiciary generally, and he detailed the reasons for appropriation.

Mr. Hale said he could show that these extra expenses arose out of the proceedings attending the fugitive slave law, and the difficulty of summoning witnesses.

Mr. Hunter's amendment was agreed to. Other amendments were also acted upon, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Hall, from the committee on public lands, reported back with amendments the bill granting ten million acres of land to the States for the benefit of the indigent insane. One of the amendments proposes to distribute the lands at the rate of 50,000 acres for each Representative in Congress. The consideration of the matter was postponed for two weeks—yeas 115, nays 49.

Mr. Washburn of Maine delivered an hour's speech against making the compromise measures a finality and a party test, and in conclusion said: "The policy and duty of the Whig party was to come together, with no sectional griefs, and take up for their standard bearer, the old and tried chief, whose services and sacrifices are the best pledges for his fitness for the office. With such a candidate, standing in a position where they can unite on the old and sufficient platform of the Whig party, concord and confidence will be restored to the country."

Mr. Bayly of Virginia obtained the floor, when the committee rose.

Mr. Harris of Tennessee asked leave to offer a resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress for the first Monday in August. Objections were made. Pending a motion for the suspension of the rules the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 25.

SENATE. Numerous petitions in favor of the homestead bill were presented.

The House bill to relinquish to the State of Iowa certain salt springs, was passed.

The bill authorizing the construction of plank roads through the public lands in certain cases, was engrossed for a third reading.

The deficiency bill was then taken up. An amendment appropriating $110,000 for unliquidated balance found to be due to friendly Creek Indians, for losses sustained in the war of 1812, and who co-operated with our troops at that time, was rejected after considerable debate.

Various other amendments were acted upon when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. Mr. Hall, from the committee to which was referred the Senate bill granting to certain settlers on the Menomonee purchase in Wisconsin, pre-emption rights, reported a substitute making pre-emption general lands. A brief debate arose, pending which the morning hour expired.

The House went into committee of the whole on the invalid pension bill.

Mr. Bailey of Virginia utterly denied the truth of the propositions that the fugitive slave law is open to repeal, that any resolutions to reaffirm the compromises, they being the law of the land, are idle if not mischievous.

Mr. Carter denied the whole doctrine—said it was as purely legal sophistry as was ever uttered to say that the power that can create cannot destroy. He then noticed the remarks of Mr. Bailey, that the fugitive slave law is odious, saying that this was to be attributed to the sympathy of human hearts in the free States who gratulate liberty.

Mr. Polk alluded to the reported pardon of a black convict recently by Gov. Hunt of New York, to save him from capture by his southern master, and as showing his disregard of the fugitive law.

Mr. Brooks stated that Gov. Hunt did not pardon the man because he was a fugitive, but because he believed, from evidence furnished him, that the man was not guilty of the crime with which he had been charged and condemned upon.

Mr. Carter then spoke against making the compromise measures a finality, and against incorporating this in the Democratic creed. Disaster will follow, should the Democrats do so, for the people will think and speak. They cannot be silent. After some further debate against the details of the fugitive slave law, he said he would vote for amendments sanctioned by justice, though the heavens fall.

The committee rose, and the House passed the bills which were in committe, viz: making appropriations for invalid and other pensions. Not one word of reference was made to them in debate.

WEDNESDAY, May 26.

SENATE. Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from the society of Friends of New England, praying for a repeal of the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Sumner said that the memorial was recommended to the Senate by the high character of the religious association from which it emanated—persons who rarely mingle in politics, but who, under their austere rules, seek to carry the Christian virtues into social and civil life. The memorial was likewise recommended by its earnest and persuasive tone. In offering it at this time, he thought it proper to say, that on some occasion hereafter he should deem it his duty to give his views at length on the subject. It was his happiness to believe, and his hope to be able to show that according to the true spirit of the constitution, and the sense of the framers, freedom and not slavery is national, while slavery and not freedom is sectional. In duty to the petitioners, and in the hope that it would promote their prayer, he concluded by moving that the memorial be referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The memorial was laid on the table, 40 to 10.

The deficiency bill was then taken up, when many amendments were debated.

HOUSE. The pension bill was taken up, and the pending amendment rejected. The bill was then passed.

The Pennsylvania contested election case came up, and the claim of H. B. Wright to the seat of Henry M. Fullerton was negatived.

The House then went into committee, and took up the Indian appropriation bill. A sharp debate ensued relative to the compromise measures, and the merits and chances of Presidential candidates, in which Mr. White of Ky., Mr. Polk, Mr. Marshall of Ky., and others participated. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 27.

SENATE. Mr Mallory presented a memorial from Mr. James Montgomery, offering the benefit of his inventions to prevent steamboat accidents, and also praying the authority of Congress for the construction of a steamer to carry the mails from New York to Liverpool in six days.

Mr. Soule reported a bill authorizing the appropriation of $75,000 to deepen the passage of Mississippi river at New Orleans. Mr. Soule asked for the immediate consideration of the bill. The motion was carried, and after a short debate, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE. The House immediately after the usual opening business resumed the consideration of the Missouri railroad bill.

FRIDAY, May 28.

SENATE. The President laid before the Senate the resignation of Senator Berrien.

The consideration of the deficiency bill was then resumed.

The pending amendment was that making an appropriation of $33,000 a trip to the Collins line, instead of the present allowance, with the proviso that it shall be in the power of Congress, at any time after the 21st Dec., 1854, to terminate this arrangement for any additional allowance herein provided for, upon giving six months notice.

Mr. Bell moved to strike out the proviso and insert that after the 30th of June, 1854, the rate of compensation shall not exceed $19,250, unless Congress in the mean time shall otherwise provide. This was voted down, 20 to 22. Other amendments to the clause were moved and rejected, and finally the Collins amendment was agreed to as above first mentioned, yeas 27, nays 19.

After the amendments had been acted upon the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to enable the government to deepen the passage of the Mississippi river was passed. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE. The House resumed the consideration of the bill granting right of way and lands to Missouri, to aid in the construction of the St. Joseph and St. Louis railroad. The bill was finally passed, 103 to 76.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union and took up the Indian appropriation bill.

One or two speeches were made, after which the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 29.

HOUSE. Mr. Hall, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to enable Indiana to dispose of the unsold lands in that State, by removing the restrictions in the existing laws confining the price to one dollar and a quarter per acre. It was said the lands have been in market for twenty or thirty years, and never will be sold at that price. The bill was passed.

Mr. Hall also reported, with amendments, the Senate bill granting right of way and donation of lands to Iowa, for the construction of a railroad from Dubuque to Keokuk, and from Davenport to some other point on the Mississippi river, hereafter to be designated. The bill was laid on the table.

YANKEE ENTERPRISE. The clipper ship Nightingale, from Boston Oct. 19, arrived at Sydney, N. S. Wales, Jan. 19, after a passage of about 91 days. A letter from Sydney, in the London papers, says—"The Yankees will soon get masters of this market if we do not get a better line of ships or steam communication between here and England.

The first clipper ship left Boston five days after the discovery was known there, and made the passage in 91 days, bringing news from England up to Oct. 4, whilst by the direct way we had no later dates than Sept. 18. A portion of her cargo consisted of wooden buckets for the miners." [Traveller.

REPRESENTATIVE APPORTIONMENT RESOLVE.

Resolve in favor for apportioning one hundred and fifty-one representatives among the several counties, cities, towns, plantations and classes in the State of Maine.

Resolved, That the county of Aroostook shall choose three representatives, to be apportioned as follows, to wit:

Hodgdon, New Limerick, number five range three, number five range four, number five range five, and all towns, plantations and townships, south of the before mentioned towns and townships in the county, one; Houlton, Belfast Academy Grant, Smyrna, number six range four, number six range five, and all towns, townships and plantations, north of the south line of the following townships, to wit: D range one, G range two, number twelve range three, twelve range four, twelve range five, twelve range six, twelve range seven, one; all towns, plantations, townships and territory north of the south line of number twelve range seven, number twelve range six, number twelve range five, number twelve range four, number twelve range three, G range two, D range one, to the north line of the county, one.

That the county of Cumberland shall choose twenty-one representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

City of Portland, three; Brunswick, one; Westbrook, one; Gorham, one; Auburn, one; Bridgton, one; Poland, one; Freeport, one; Minot and Danville one; New Gloucester and Raymond, one; Gray and Otisfield, one; Scarboro' and North Yarmouth, one; Cape Elizabeth and Casco, one; Standish and Naples one; Cumberland one for the years 1853, 1855, 1858 and 1860; Falmouth one for the years 1854, 1856, 1857, 1859, 1861 and 1862; Windham and Sebago, one; Harrison and Baldwin, one; Durham one for the years 1853, 1855, 1857, 1858, 1560 and 1861; Pownal one for the years 1854, 1856, 1859 and 1862; Harpswell one for the years 1853, 1855, 1857 and 1861; Yarmouth one for the years 1854, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1862.

That the county of Franklin shall choose five representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Farmington, Temple and New Vineyard, shall choose one; Industry one for the years 1853 and 1858; New Sharon for 1854, 1856, 1859, 1861 and 1862; Chesterville for 1855, 1857 and 1860; Wilton, Jay, Carthage and No. 4, shall choose one; Weld, Phillips, Avon, Madrid, Letter E and No. 6, shall choose one; Strong, Salem, Kingfield, Freeman, Jackson plantation and Rangely plantation, together with all the territory in Franklin county not included in any other district, shall choose one.

That the county of Hancock shall choose nine representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Ellsworth, one, Bucksport and Wetmore Isle, one; Orland, Castine and Brooksville, one; Penobscot, Sedgwick and Brookline, one; Bluehill, Surry and Dedham, one; Mt. Desert, Eden, Tremont, Cranberry Isles and Seaville, one; Deer Isle, Swan's Isle, Long Isle, and all the Islands in said county, not included in any other district, one; Gouldsborough, Sullivan, Franklin, Eastbrook, Aurora, townships No. 7, 9, 10, and 21, one; Trenton, Hancock, Waltham, Otis, Mariaville, Amherst, Greenfield, townships No. 8, 1, 2, 33 and all the plantations and territory in said county, not included in any other district, one.

That the county of Kennebec shall choose sixteen representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

The city of Augusta shall elect two; Gardiner, one; the town of Waterville, one; Vassalborough and Rome, one; Albion, Albion Gore, Benton and Clinton Gore, one; Hallowell and Kennebec, one; China one for the years 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1860 and 1862; Windsor for 1854, 1856, 1858 and 1861; Clinton one for 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859 and 1861; Winslow one for 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860 and 1862; Pittston for the years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1860 and 1861; Chelsea for 1853, 1857 and 1862; Litchfield for the years 1853, 1854, 1857, 1858, 1860 and 1861; West Gardiner and Farmingdale for 1853, 1856, 1859 and 1862; Sidney for the years 1854 1856, 1858, 1860 and 1862; Belgrade for 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, and 1861; Winthrop for the years 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861; Readfield for 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860 1862; Monmouth for the years 1854, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861 and 1862; Wayne for 1853, 1856, 1858 and 1860; Leeds for the year 1854, 1656, 1858 and 1861; Green for 1853, 1855, 1859 and 1861; Wales for 1857 and 1862; Mt. Vernon for the years 1853, 1856, 1859 and 1861; Vienna for the years 1857 and 1862; Fayette for the years 1854 and 1060; East Livermore for the years 1855 and 1858.

That the county of Lincoln shall choose nineteen representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Lewiston, one; Bath, one; Waldoboro', one; Rockland one; St. George and South Thomaston, one; Thomaston, Matinicus plantation and Muscle Ridge plantation, one; Warren, Cushing and Friendship, one; Union and Washington, one; New Castle and Alna, one; Wiscasset and Edgecomb, one; Nobleboro', Damariscotta and Bremen, one; Bristol, Monhegan, Muscongus, Harbor Island and Marsh Island, one; Bowdoin, Southport and Westport, one; Phipsburg, Georgetown, Arrowsic and West Bath, one; Topsham and Lisbon, one; Woolwich, one for the years 1854, 1856, 1858, 1860; Jefferson, one for the years 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1862; Patricktown, one for the year 1855. Whitefield, one for the years 1854, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861; Dresden and Perkins, one for the years 1853, 1855, 1857, 1861; Bowdoin, one for the years 1854, 1857, 1859, 1861; Richmond, one for the years 1853, 1855, 1856, 1858, 1860, 1862; Bowdoinham, one for the years 1854, 1856, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1862; Webster, one for the years 1853, 1855, 1857, 1862.

That the county of Oxford shall choose ten representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

The towns of Porter, Brownfield, and Fryeburg compose one district, and be entitled to one representative; the towns of Hiram, Denmark, Lovell and Stowe, one; the towns of Sweden, Waterford, Albany, Stoneham, Mason, Fryeburg Academy Grant and Gilead, one; Oxford, Norway, Greenwood, one; Turner and Hartford, one; Paris, Hebron, Franklin plantation and Milton plantation, one; Bethel, Hanover, Newry, Grafton, Letter B, Letter C, No. 5 Range 1, No. 5 Range 2, Hamlin's Grant and Andover North Surplus, one; Buckfield, Woodstock and Sumner, one; Rumford, Andover, Byron, Roxbury and Peru, one; Livermore, Canton, Dixfield and Mexico, one.

That the county of Penobscot shall choose seventeen representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Bangor, two; Hampden, one; Oldtown, one; Brewer and Orrington, one; Dexter and Corinna, one; Exeter and Garland, one; Hermon, Carmel, and Levant, one; Dixmont, Newburg and Etna, one; Newport Stetson and Plymouth, one; Kirkland, Corinth and Kenduskeag, one; Dromo and Glenburn, one; Alton, Bradford, Charleston and Lagrange, one; Milford, Bradley, Eddington, Clifton and Holden, one; Passadumkeag, Lowell, Burlington, Enfield, Mattamiscontis, Howland, Edinburg, Maxfield, Argyle, Greenbush, one; Lee, Springfield, Carroll, Chester, No. 3 range 1, north of Bingham purchase, No. 4 range 1, north of Bingham purchase, No. 6 range 3, north of Bingham purchase, No. 7 range 3, north of Bingham purchase, No. 7 range 4, north of Bingham purchase, one; Lincoln, Patten, together with all the remaining territory in the county of Penobscot, not included in any other district, one.

That the county of Piscataquis shall choose four representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Sangerville, Parkman, Wellington and Kingsbery, one; Guilford, Abbot, Greenville, Monson, Blanchard, Elliotsville, Shirley, plantation No. 8 and township No. 3 range 3, together with the townships north of Greenville and Elliotsville, one; Dover, Foxcroft, Atkinson, Bowerbank, together with the range of townships north of Bowerbank, one; Kilmarnock, Brownville, Barnard, Williamsburg, Milo, Sebec, Orneville, township B in tenth range, together with all the townships north of Brownville, Barnard and Kilmarnock, one.

That the county of Somerset shall choose nine representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Bloomfield and Fairfield, one; Norridgewock, Mercer and Smithfield, one; Anson, Starks and Madison, one; North Anson, Embden, New Portland and Lexington, one; Skowhegan, Canaan and Pittsfield, one; Hartland, Palmyra and Detroit, one; St. Albans, Ripley, Harmony and Cambridge, one: Solon, Athens and Cornville, one; Concord, Bingham, Moscow, Brighton, Mayfield and all the plantations and territory in said county, not included in any other district, one.

That the county of Waldo shall choose twelve representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Belfast, one; Camden, one; Frankfort one; Prospect and Searsport, one; Northport and Lincolnville, one; Brooks, Swanville, Waldo and Belmont, one; Thorndike, Jackson and Monroe, one; Unity, Burnham and Troy, one; Freedom, Palermo and Knox, one; Searsmont and Montville, one; Hope, Appleton and Liberty one; Vinalhaven, Northhaven and Islesboro', one.

That the county of Washington shall choose ten representatives, to be apportioned as follows:—

Calais, shall choose one; Eastport shall choose one; Steuben, Cherryfield, Millbridge, Deblois, Beddington, No. 29 & No. 30, M. D., shall choose one; Columbia, Harrington, Addison, Jonesport, No. 18, No. 19, No. 24, No. 25, M. D., shall choose one; Centerville, Jonesboro', Whitneyville, Machias, Marshfield, Northfield and Wesley, and No. 31 M. D., shall choose one; East Machias, Machiarport, Whiting, and No. 18, E. D., shall choose one; Lubec and Cutler shall choose one; Perry, Robbinston, Charlotte and Medybemps, shall choose one; Pembroke, Trescott, Marion, Edmunds, Dennysville and No. 14, E. D., shall choose one; Baring, Baileyville, Alexander, Princeton, Topsfield, Crawford, Cooper, and all other townships not included in the foregoing, shall choose one.

That the county of York shall choose sixteen representatives, to be apportioned as follows:

Biddeford, one; Saco, one; York, one; Buxton, one; Wells, one; Kennebunkport, one; Kittery and Isle of Shoals, one; Limington and Cornish, one; Parsonfield and Newfield, one; Limerick and Waterborough, one; Shapleigh and Acton, one; Sanford and Lebanon, one; Hollis and Lyman, one; Alfred and Kennebunk, one; South Berwick and Elliot, one; Berwick and North Berwick, one. [Approved April 23, 1852.]

NEW EXPEDITION TO THE SOUTH SEAS. We learn from the London Illustrated News of May 15th, that H. B. M. S. Herald, Capt. H. Mangles Denham, R. N.; F. R. S., and the Torch steam tender, Lieut. Chimmo, are about to proceed to the South Pacific to survey and explore all the islands between Australia and Valparaiso, and particularly the Fejee Islands. Although Capt. Cook and several other navigators have touched at these groups, and marked their position on their charts, yet very little is known respecting them, further than that many of them are surrounded with coral reefs, the land exceedingly fertile and the climate salubrious, and also that the natives are addicted to cannibalism.

AUGUSTA PRICES CURRENT,

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Flour,	4 50 @ 6 75	Round Hogs,	6 50 @ 8 00
Beans,	1 50 @ 2 00	Clear Salt Pork,	11 @ 13
Corn,	75 @ 80	Dried Apples,	5 @ 7½
Oats,	37 @ 40	Cooking do.	35 @ 60
Seed Wheat,	1 75 @ 2 00	Winter do.	50 @ 100
Rye,	80 @ 85	Potatoes,	50 @ 60
Butter,	12 @ 15	Clover Seed,	10 @ 14
Lard,	10 @ 12	Flax Seed,	1 00 @ 1 09
Cheese,	6 @ 8	H. Grass,	2 75 @ 3 25
Mutton,	5 @ 7	Red Top,	75 @ 1 00
Chickens,	8 @ 10	Hay, loose,	9 00 @ 10 75
Geese,	6 @ 8	Lime,	90 @ 95
Eggs,	10 @ 11	Fleece Wool	26 @ 30
Corn Meal,	80 @ 85	Pulled do.	28 @ 32
Rye Meal,	87 @ 90	Woolskins,	50 @ 1 00

BRIGHTON MARKET. May 27.

At Market, 625 Beef Cattle, 100 Stores, 1275 Sheep and Lambs, and 2150 Swine.

BEEF CATTLE.—We quote extra, $7 25; first quality $6 75; second, $6 25 @ $6 50; third, $5 75 @ $6 25.

COWS AND CALVES.—Sales from $25 to $42.

SHEEP.—Sales in small lots from $2 50 to $5 50.

SWINE.—At retail, 7 @ 8½c.

BOSTON MARKET, May 31.

FLOUR.—Sales of Genesee, Ohio and Michigan, common brands, $4 25 @ $4 37½; fancy brands, $4 75; extra Genesee, $5 50 @ $5 75.

GRAIN.—Sales of yellow flat Corn, 66c; white, 61 @ 62c. Northern Oats, 45c. Rye, 80c per bushel, cash.

HAY.—Country Hay, per 100 lbs., 80 @ 85c. Screwed Hay, per cargo per ton, $10 00 @ $11 00; at retail, per hundred, 70 @ 80c.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,

For Consumption of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Influenza, &c.

This celebrated and infallible remedy was discovered some ten years ago. Since that time it has, by its own merits, been rapidly, surely, and safely working its way through the opposition of quacks and counterfeiters, until by its true value and intrinsic excellence, it has gained for itself a most enviable popularity and established itself in the confidence of an intelligent and enlightened public, from one end of the continent to the other. The testimony of thousands who have been relieved and cured by this valuable article, will show that it stands unrivaled—at the head of all other medicines for the cure of diseases for which it is recommended. The genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is now for sale by duly appointed agents, and all respectable dealers in medicine, in all large cities and important towns throughout the United States, Canadas, and the British Provinces.

CAUTION!—The original and only genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, was introduced in the year 1838, and has been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. For ten years it has proved more efficacious as a remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, in its incipient stages, than any other medicine.

22

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale, wholesale and retail, by EBEN FULLER, J. W. COFREN, DILLINGHAM & TITCOMB, Augusta; B. Wales, Hallowell; H. & J. Y. Richardson, Oldtown; E. P. Butler & Co., Orono; D. L. Vaughan, Foxcroft; Flavel Bartlett, Dover; A. G. Houston, Monson; J. S. Chandler, New Sharon. Sold also by Druggists and Agents throughout the State. 52

Those who suffer from a hard beard and tender skin in the operation of shaving, should use BABBITT'S PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM. Rev. John Pierpont says it is the best preparation he ever used. See advertisement.

To all whom it may concern.

This certifies that about the time of the organization of the FARMER'S MUTUAL LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, of the State of Maine, I was induced to insure a portion of my stock in said Company. On the 28th day of April I lost a yearling colt covered by insurance in my policy. I immediately made known my loss to the Directors, and on the 3d of May, *five days* after the loss, I received the full amount of insurance. Such prompt and honorable conduct on the part of the Officers of a Company as yet in its infancy, richly merits the confidence of the public generally. DAVID B. WEBSTER.

Moore's Essence of Life.

Let those who have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, hear what the clergymen of Littleton, Mass., says in regard to Moore's Essence of Life:

"My child was taken with the Whooping Cough. All thought it must die. I employed a number of Physicians, but all of no avail—they said they could do no more for it. A friend recommended Moore's Essence of Life, prepared by E. E. Hayward. I procured a bottle, and to my great astonishment it grew better, and, under Providence, I am indebted to Moore's Essence of Life, for the preservation of its life."

Be sure and get the genuine, prepared by E. E. HAYWARD, and sold by EBEN FULLER, and CUSHING & BLACK, Augusta; Joseph B. Hall, Presque Isle, Me.; and generally by the Druggists. 6m13

Hymeneal.

Till Hymen brought his love-delighted hour,
There dwelt no joy in Edera's cruel bower!
The world was sad!—the garden was a wild!
And man, the hermit, sighed—till woman smiled!

In this city, May 23d, by Rev. A. Dalton, Mr. JAMES WARE to Miss MARY E. PERRY.

In Winthrop, by Rev. Mr. Sawyer, Mr. ALBION P. SNOW of Brunswick, to Miss MATILDA B. SEWALL. [We would acknowledge the receipt of a slice of the wedding loaf, and wish prosperity and happiness to the happy couple forever.]

In Bangor, Hon. ISAAC REED of Waldoboro', to Miss LYDIA EMERY McDONALD.

In Concord, N. H., Mr. EDWARD A. JENKS, one of the editors of the Manchester American, to Miss HARRIET S STICKNEY of Waterville.

In Weld, by Kendall Wright, Esq., Mr. MARK G. WALKER to Miss MARTHA HOYT of Phillips.

In Dover, Me., Mr. HORACE WOOD to Miss CORDELIA SOUTHARD; Mr. BENJ. B. BRANN to Miss ABIGAIL MATILDA WINTERS.

In Dover, Mr. NATH'L CHAMBERLIN, JR., to Miss LUCY ELIZABETH.

In Parkman, Mr. JOHN P. HOLBROOK to Miss SUSAN M. BLETHEN.

In Guilford, Mr. FRANCIS A. TUCKER to Mrs. LYDIA M. DRAKE.

In Norway, Mr. SAMUEL FOSTER to Miss CAROLINE CROSS of Bethel.

In Waterford, Mr. DAVID G. PRIDE to Miss MARTHA MARSTON of Norway.

In Rockland, Mr. EDWIN J. DELANO to Miss ELITHA G. BREWSTER.

In Hampton, N. H., Mr. ROBERT C. THOMSON of Exeter, to Miss MARY A. FOGG.

Obituary.

Spirit! thy labor is o'er,
Thy term of probation is run,
Thy steps are now bound for the untrodden shore,
And the race of immortals begun.

In Windsor, 4th ult., JOHN DEARBORN, aged 71 yrs. and 10 mos.

In Readfield, 29th ult., of consumption, JOSEPH YEATON, aged 29.

In White Plantation, ANDREW JACKSON DUDLEY, eldest son of John Dudley, Esq., aged 22.

In Lincolnville, JONAH WATERMAN, aged 72.

In West Camden, AMOS CASWELL, aged 23.

In Belfast, NATH'L MARTIN, aged 66.

In Bath, Mrs. SARAH ALBEE, aged 58.

Drowned, in Arrowsic, ISAAC W. LAWRENCE, son of John Lawrence, Jr., aged 13.

In Waterville, Dr. STEPHEN THAYER, aged 72.

In Palmyra, MARY E. PARKMAN, wife of Benjamin F. Parkman, aged 35.

In Sabattusville, JACOB HILL, Esq, aged 68.

In Buxton, Elder JAMES SAWYER, aged 69.

In Biddeford, MARTHA O BISHOP, aged 22; WM. SMITH, formerly of Kennebunkport, aged 26; ALLEN PERRY, aged 52.

In Lyman, GEORGE L. EDWARDS, aged 26.

In Bangor, JOHN BROWN, a Soldier of the Revolution, aged 98.

In Brooks, PHINEAS ASHMUN, Esq., aged 86.

In Biddeford, SAMUEL PIERSON, Esq, a Soldier of the Revolution, aged 93.

AUGUSTA MARINE LIST.

ARRIVED.

May 26, Schr. Emerald, Ingraham, Rockland.
Andrew Jackson, Pierce, Thomaston.
29, George, Snowman, Georgetown.
Consul, Gill, Boston.

SAILED.

May 28, Schr. Emerald, Ingraham, Rockport.
Andrew Jackson, Pierce, Rockland.
30, George, Snowman, Georgetown.
E. Perry, Heath, Westport.
31, Rochester, Rowse, Boston.
Yucatan, Garland, New York.

Hardware! Hardware!!

THE attention of the Public in general, and of Builders in particular, is invited to the large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting in part of Weymouth and Tremont Iron Nails; Boston Crown, German, Waterford, and a variety of chest kinds of Window Glass; Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Zinc Pumps, &c, with a complete assortment of HOUSE TRIMMINGS, all of which are offered for sale at the very Lowest Market Prices, by MEAP & BROOKS.

Augusta, June 1, 1852. 23

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a New Stock of **W. I. Goods, Groceries & Provisions,** which will be sold at the very LOWEST PRICES. Also, 200 bbls. Fresh Ground Ohio FAMILY FLOUR.

June 1, 1852. 23 J. WHEELER.

MEAD & BROOKS

HAVE just received a large and fine assortment of English and American CUTLERY, direct from the Manufacturers, which they offer for sale at wholesale or retail.

Augusta, June 1, 1852. 23

CHASE & COMPANY'S ASSORTED LOZENGES,—50 Boxes just received by

May 16. 23 CUSHING & BLACK, *Agents.*

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Two Grose of this popular medicine, just received direct from the proprietor, and for sale low by 23 CUSHING & BLACK.

CRUSHED SUGARS. 2. Boston and Coffee Crushed Sugar, by the barrel or retail, very low, by

May 24. 23 CUSHING & BLACK.

EXTRACTS FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF. Genuine J. Lubin's Extracts of Patchouly, Verbena, Jockey Club, and Sweet Brier; P. M. Furnis's German Cologne. Rousell's assorted perfumery. Just received by

23 CUSHING & BLACK.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY CAUTION all persons against buying a note of hand, of $25, given by me to G. C. BLAISDELL, to be paid in Grain, at Miles Standish's Store, in Flag Staff, some time in November next, as I have received no consideration therefor, and shall not pay the same.

Flag Staff, April 5, 1852. 23 BENJ. DURRELL.

Cast Steel Scythes.

60 DOZ. Cast Steel Scythes, received on consignment, and will be sold very low for cash, by

DAVIS & MULLIKEN, 1 door north of the P. O.

Augusta, May 24, 1852. 22

S. PAGE & CO., DRUGGISTS, HALLOWELL,

HAVE been appointed, by the City Authorities, Agents for the sale of Spirituous Liquors for Medicinal and Mechanical purposes. They are now supplied with the best qualities of Alcohol, Brandy, Gin, Wines, &c., which will be sold at low prices for the above purposes.

S. P. & Co. are wholesale and retail dealers in Medicines, Paints, Oils and Dye-Stuffs.

The Muse.

For the Maine Farmer.

LINES

On the Death of Eliza L. W.

BY ELIZABETH L. KELLY.

Dearest Eliza! 'T is a painful thought
That earth can never more thy presence claim;
For, with each memory of the past, is fraught
Some happy scene connected with thy name.

I turn, in mournful pleasure, to the past,
And call to mind the happy days of childhood,
When thou and I, in dreams too bright to last,
Wandered together thro' the fields and wild wood.

Our childish hearts no shade of sorrow knew,
And fancy pictured hours of future bliss,
Which I yet humbly hope to spend with you—
Not here, but in a better world than this.

The spot, may angels ever hover near it,
Where thy loved form in dreamless slumber lies;
And heavenly choirs surround thy happy spirit,
Lost to the earth, but welcomed to the skies.

I do not wish to call thy happy spirit
From yon bright realm, above the starry dome,
I only hope that I too may inherit
That peaceful dwelling-place, that heavenly home.

'T is sad to see a flower in beauty perish,
And cast its fragrance on the summer's breath,
But sadder still, to see the form we cherish.
Enfolded in the silent arms of death.

Lowell, Mass., May, 1852.

TO MY HUSBAND.

A year thy heart has been my home,
One short, one blissful year,
And need I tell thee now thou art
E'en to my soul more dear
Than when, half trembling, half afraid,
To thee I gave my hand,
And left my own to seek with thee
A home in a distant land?

I need not tell thee—well thou know'st
All, ALL that I would say—
That deeper, stronger 's grown my love
With every passing day;
Till thou, unto my wayward heart,
Art as the sun to earth,
And linked with thee my every joy,
And every hope have birth.

There 's naught on earth like wedded bliss,
Where HEARTS with HANDS are twined;
Thank Heaven, that thine with mine is thus
In holy faith combined!
And oh, that I may worthy grow
Of love so true as thine,
And help to share thine every care,
As thou hast done of mine!

Then shall we fear nor age nor time,
For hearts cannot grow old,
Where love and truth and such a trust
Are ever with them told.
Then, husband mine, I 'm wholly thine,
Through all earth's weal and woe;
Our cares, our hopes, our ways are one,
And "where thou goest, I go!"

DESPAIR NOT.

The darkest shadows of the night
Are just before the morning;
Then let us wait the coming light,
All boding phantoms scorning;
And while we're passing on the tide
Of Time's fast ebbing river,
Let's pluck the blossoms by its side,
And bless the Gracious Giver.

The Story-Teller.

From an English Journal.

THE MAIDEN'S CHOICE.

A TALE OF FILIAL AFFECTION.

Alice Dempster was what is called a pretty, comely girl. She was not beautiful; but she still could have scarcely passed along the streets—even in England, where beauty is perhaps less rare than in any country—without being noticed. She was the daughter of a poor widow, in a village in Devonshire—that picturesque and charming country.

Mrs. Dempster had been the wife of a sailor, who, out of his earnings, had bought a cottage in his native hamlet, in which his widow resided after his death. She had little else save this cottage, if we except her daughter, who was indeed a treasure of affection and love. But then, Alice was one of those frail and delicate beings who give pain while they do pleasure to a parent's heart. From about twelve to eighteen, her mother was her devoted nurse. Never was pale face, or hectic cough, or meagre form, or constant languor, watched with more intense anxiety by a parent's eye; it seemed never off the young girl's face.

Mrs. Dempster had a lodger, and he came off rather badly; but he never grumbled or complained; he would, on the contrary, sit with the poor widow, and comfort her under her affliction, with a rude kindness of manner which soon won her heart.

John Morrison was a railway clerk, with a small salary, at a station about a mile off. He had lived with Mrs. Dempster for six years, and had mainly directed the education of little Alice. Of a studious and serious turn of thought, he spent all his leisure hours in reading.

Mrs. Dempster had sent Alice to school when a mere child; but a village educational establishment is not usually the place to learn much in, and that of Dame Potter was not an exception. But John Morrison took a fancy to the little Alice, and, finding her fond of study and her book, took great pains with her.

About the age of eighteen, Alice outgrew her ailments. Her cheeks filled out; her eyes became lustrous and clear; her checks were rosy and blooming; but Mrs. Dempster began to feel the effects of her long vigils and constant watching. She moved about with the tread of an old woman; her appetite began to fail her, and positions were gradually reversed. Before three months, a cozy arm chair, in the bright sun, by an open window, was the usual place of the mother; while Alice bustled about, did the work of the house, and attend to the invalid.

Mrs. Dempster had no particular illness; she was simply worn out with anxiety and fatigue. But if she suffered, she had also her reward, for Alice was now her devoted nurse.

But Alice was eighteen, and pretty, I have said; and the man made the discovery as well as her mother. John Morrison, a sedate and grave young man of eight-and-twenty, himself remarked it to Mrs. Dempster, as did soon many others.

In the neighborhood were several extensive farms, and, amongst others, one belonging to Mr. Clifton. Mr. Clifton was very rich, and had two sons, Walter and Edward. Walter was a very handsome, lively, pleasant fellow, full of generous impulses, but somewhat too fond of riotous pleasures, of the bottle, and of cards. With plenty of money at his disposal, he was the centre of a group of frolickers that were on many occasions the alarm of the whole country, and Walter Clifton was the wildest of the lot. It is true that he was generous; if he broke a head or damaged a field, he paid the expense; and if he broke a heart, he was sorry for it.

One hot summer's day, Alice was sitting sewing by her mother's side; the window was open, and the warm air poured in upon the face of the invalid. Her eyes were pleasantly fixed on the honey-suckle, jasmine and clematis, that twined round the window, and the rose trees that filled the strip of garden before the house, but more pleasantly still on the innocent, sweet face of her child. Suddenly two horsemen pulled up before the window; they had often been noticed before, but this was the first time they had ever halted.

"Mrs. Dempster," said a dark, handsome young man, while the other, a fair youth, held back and blushed, "we have pulled up to ask for a drink of milk, or beer, or any thing you can give us. It is a long time since we have drank any thing in your house, but it will be with pleasure we shall renew the custom."

"Welcome, welcome, Master Clifton," replied Mrs. Dempster, without rising; "it is a long time since you used to come and listen to my poor husband's stories, and drink his goat's milk."

"A long time; when your daughter Alice, there, was six years old," replied Clifton, "and Ned and I were sprigs. Poor Mr. Dempster, we missed him very much when we came home from school."

"He often talked of you when he came home from his voyages," said Mrs. Dempster as the young men were shown in by Alice.

"I suppose you have forgotten us," continued Walter, addressing Alice, by whom he had sat down.

"No," exclaimed the young girl, blushing; "I have forgotten neither of my old friends—Wally nor Ned."

Meanwhile Alice was bustling about, preparing a plain but wholesome lunch of bread and cheese, to which the gentlemen did ample justice. This done, they remained an hour in conversation; Walter chiefly addressing himself to Alice, Edward to the mother.

From that day, Walter was a regular, Edward an occasional visitor. Walter soon allowed his admiration of Alice to peep forth; he lost no opportunity of speaking with his eyes, and soon began to whisper words of affection. Alice listened with downcast looks, but made scarcely any reply.

After about a month, Mrs. Dempster asked him to take tea and spend the evening. She perceived the dawning passion which was rising on both sides; and as she saw no disproportion, except in fortune, between a rich farmer and a merchant captain's daughter, she was inclined to foster the feeling for her child's sake.

John Morrison was to be of the party; Mrs. Dempster had confided to him her secret; and, after one or two objections to the character of the young man, be consented to be present. It was about an hour before tea time when he came to this resolution; and as soon as he had done so, he went into the garden.

John Morrison was a pale, good looking man, of moderate stature. He had no pretensions to be handsome, but no one would have looked at him without noticing his marked and speaking countenance—to admire, not its beauty, but its power and intellect. But why is he now so overcast and sad? Let us listen, and we may hear.

"And is it for this I have trained her up? Is it for this I have devoted my existence to her for seven years—for in the girl I saw the dawning woman—to be the victim of this wild and reckless youth, who will break her heart! But she will be rich, easy, comfortable. Well, if she could be happy, I should be glad; but Walter Clifton loves with the love of a boy—a love of impulse; give him his toy, and he will break it."

"What are you talking to yourself about so freely?" cried Alice, tripping from behind some bushes where she had been culling flowers for the evening. "But how pale and ill you look! Shall I get you any thing?"

"No, Alice. I am very well in body, but the mind is ill at ease."

"Are you ill, John?—my friend—my brother—"

"Ah yes!" cried he, passionately; "there it is; I have been a fool; I have taught you to treat me as a brother, and the idea could never enter your head of thinking of me as aught else."

"Certainly not," said Alice anxiously.

"But it had mine, Alice!" cried John, forgetting all reserve and prudence; "ever since you were twelve years old, I looked on you as one who might be my future wife. Six years have passed away, six long and happy years—nearly seven—during which, each day I have loved you more and more. I waited and waited, putting off the day of declaration until you were quite a young woman; and it is now too late!"

Alice groaned, astonished, hurt, and pained to the last degree.

"Too late," said the usually calm young man, in tones of deep and wildly passionate feeling, "and all my dreams are fled. I hoped, if heaven blessed me with your affection, to be united to you on your nineteenth birthday; we could then have made my two rooms up stairs ours, and have left your mother yours. She would have found no change, save that in place of one child she would have had two."

"Ah John, John! why did you not speak before? I never thought—I never supposed—I—I—"

"Alice, it was not to be. So, no more of it. I must go away—not just yet, it would startle your dear mother, but by-and-by."

"My friend, my brother," exclaimed Alice, as she gazed on his pallid face, flashing eyes, and trembling lip.

"Say no more, dear girl. Be happy with the man of your choice. You have the prayers and good wishes of John Morrison."

And the young man turned away and went up up to his room. An hour later he sat down to the tea-table of Mrs. Dempster, far calmer than poor Alice, who scarcely had courage to look up. The talk was varied, and generally trifling, Walter not being one of those who can think sufficiently seriously to converse in any other way. Presently he spoke of a grand subscription ball for the following Thursday, to which he invited Alice, in the name of his mother and sisters, who would call for her with their old fashioned carriage.

"But I cannot go," said Alice, quietly, while, despite herself, her eyes flashed with pleasure at the idea; "my mother cannot remain alone; besides, I dance very indifferently."

"My dear Alice," said John, in a kind tone, "I will take care of your mamma. We will sit up for you till any hour of the night. Go, it will do you good, you who never go out."

"Yes; go by all means," added Mrs. Dempster

"Now you cannot refuse," continued Walter, shaking Morrison's hand heartily; "I, Mary, and Jane will be round at seven; so mind,—be ready."

After he was gone there were rare discussions that night. Alice had no dress to go in—that had never been thought of. Mrs. Dempster thought more of her daughter than she did of herself, it is true, but a ball dress is a serious affair with persons of small income. After supper the debate was resumed, but with no satisfactory result, so all went to bed. About eleven o'clock next day, while Alice was turning out all her finery in search of something suitable, a man entered with a parcel for Mrs. Dempster. It contained a beautiful ball dress, sent by Morrison, who had risen early and gone into town on purchase it. Alice turned pale, and sat down; but, recovering herself, bent over the kind present to hide her tears. Mrs. Dempster—good and kind mother—was in ecstacies, both at the dress and the donor, and immediately sat down to a table to begin cutting out.

When John came home that night, his greeting was indeed hearty and warm. The mother declared that he was more than a son to her, while Alice said not a word. Her look, however, was eloquent indeed. It expressed gratitude, pity, sorrow,—a thousand mingled shades of feeling which words could not have expressed.—John was rather serious in his manner and tone, but by no word or look did he betray his peculiar state of feeling. He sat reading to them all that evening, while they worked on the dress, and even made pleasant and jocular remarks on Alice's love for finery and dancing, with such success as to remove from the young girl's mind all remains of uneasiness. She was the more easily consoled, that John seemed to her rather old to be her husband. Walter was three and twenty, John was twenty-eight; Walter was handsome, John was plain; the one was lively and gay, the other serious. Now all this, to a young girl of eighteen, with little experience, rendered comparison useless.

The evening of the ball soon came round. At seven Alice was ready dressed, and John Morrison looked at her with undisguised admiration, while her mother was—naturally enough—in raptures, as mothers always are when they gaze upon their fair and charming offspring. About half past seven the carriage came. There were Walter and Edward and the two Misses Clifton, (the mother was indisposed,) who were all in ecstacies with Alice. They did not stop long, for all were young, and eager for the hour when music should invite them to join the dance—an amusement, when it leads not too often to late hours, both healthful and conducive to cheerfulness of mind.

John Morrison remained with Mrs. Dempster, despite the efforts of the Cliftons to take him along with them. For some time nothing was spoken of but the beauty, grace and elegance of Alice; then the conversation turned upon her marriage with Walter, he having distinctly announced his intention to make a formal demand of her hand on the Saturday, if he obtained the young girl's consent that night. John bit his lip; and, to change the conversation, opened a book and read aloud. Mrs. Dempster listened awhile; and then, the stillness and quiet, the silent night asserted its influence, and she fell asleep. John continued reading for about a half an hour; but then he laid down his book and fell into a deep reverie. He was half asleep and half awake for hours. Suddenly he started up as the clock struck five, and found Mrs. Dempster preparing tea.

"Not home, yet?" said John, smiling; "the little dissipated girl."

"It is so seldom she goes out," replied Mrs. Dempster, "I do not expect her yet."

At this moment the sound of carriage wheels was heard. There were two, not one. They threw open the casement. It was daylight, and within a hundred yards they discovered the carriage and a gig side by side. Alice was in the gig, driven by Walter, while some friends filled the vacant place in the other vehicle. They came up at a rapid pace, and pulled up at the door. Alice leaped ont, then with a bow and a "good morning," the party sped away homeward. As she entered the room both noticed that all Alice's elasticity of step—all her spirits—all her liveliness was gone.

"You are tired, love," said her mother, kindly, "here is a nice cup of tea; you look serious. I suppose Master Walter has been proposing to you. I suppose, too, I shall have him here on Saturday, as he threatened, and shall lose my child next. You must not look so serious. It is quite natural, and I do not say it by way of reproach."

"Mamma," replied Alice gravely, "I have had two offers this week—one on Monday last, and one this morning. You look surprised, mamma, and you, my dear friend, look vexed. I should be sorry if the conclusion of my words should pain you. On Monday, I accidentally discovered that John Morrison here had loved me as his future wife for six years——"

"John!" exclaimed the mother, looking at them with an air of astonishment.

"Yes, for six years; and I scorned his love. I thought him too old, too grave for me; and I owned my affection for Walter. This morning Mr. Clifton made me an offer of his hand and heart, and I rejected him."

"Rejected him," said both, in amazement.

"I rejected him," replied Alice, gravely; "and dear Mamma, and dear John, if you both will consent, I wish from this day to be considered the wife of John Morrison."

"Alice, why is this?" exclaimed Mrs. Dempster, who was naturally at first in favor of the rich husband.

"My Alice," cried John, "this is too much happiness."

"Why is this?" replied Alice, earnestly; "because John is generous and good, and Walter is selfish; because John loves you, and Walter treats you as an incumbrance and a bore. I declare to you, mother, dear, that I now love John as much more than I did Walter, as I love you more than a stranger."

"But speak, Alice, dear," cried the enraptured young man; "explain all this."

"It is *our* mother who shall judge," replied Alice. "I will record two conversations now clearly fixed on my memory, word by word, but only one of which I shall recollect after this morning."

She then related, word for word, what had passed between her and John, and the scene between her and Walter in the gig.

"I have begged you to ride alone with me," said Clifton warmly, "that I may pour out my heart and soul: I wish you to share my fortune; to be my wife at once; immediately. My friends have already consented; your mother has hinted her gladness to acquiesce; we want your consent."

"Walter," replied Alice, with downcast eyes, "before you go any further, I have something to say to you that may change your sentiments. I have a mother who is alone in the world; she has nobody to love her or nurse her; as long as she lives I can never leave her. She has for many years been my devoted nurse; wherever I go there must she be."

"Oh, but this is all nonsense, Alice," cried Walter impatiently; "I have enough of old people at home. I mean to travel for a year or two in France and Italy, and to return only when I come into my property."

"Then, Walter Clifton," said Alice, raising her head and speaking firmly, "I can never be your wife; you must seek one differently situated from myself. No, Mr. Clifton, I would not leave my mother for one I had loved for many years, much less for one I have known but a month."

"But every one parts from their parents when they marry," said Walter, petulshly; "you must be mad; on the one hand a young, fond, and rich husband, all the pleasures of a continental life—of Paris, of Italy; on the other, a dull home, alongside an old, ailing woman, with the prospect of being the wife of a prig of a clerk, perhaps, like John Morrison."

"Enough, Mr. Clifton," replied Alice, firmly, and almost angrily; "if you now were to consent a thousand times to all I could ask, I would not be your wife."

"You never loved me," said Walter, whose anger was roused.

"I never did; I was dazzled for a while because I knew you not. I saw you handsome and agreeable, and seemingly generous. I find you selfish and ungenerous. But pardon me, such observations come with very ill grace from me. We can still be friends."

"Friends!" laughed Walter fiercely; "not I; idiot that I was to believe in a woman's love—in a girl's, I mean,—not a woman's—who has not yet got over her mammy sickness."

"You forget yourself, Mr. Clifton," said Alice with a smile of pity.

"And now, mamma," asked she, after she had repeated both conversations with scrupulous exactness, "do you approve the choice I have made between my two suitors?"

"Heartily, my dear girl," replied Mrs. Dempster, taking their two hands, you are worthy of each other."

Happy John Morrison! Happy Alice! The bells are ringing—if not human bells, those rung by angels—at so bright a union, which truly must have been made in heaven. And then John Morrison got promoted, a week after, and the wedding took place, amid pleasant and joyous smiles, and all three went to Paris to spend the honeymoon; and there they are now, strange to say, and there I learned their story. Before the first month of their marriage, John came into some property, worth about five hundred a year. Paris seemed to suit Mrs. Dempster, and it was agreed to stay there. The cottage was let, and a similar one hired for the summer, near the wood of Boulogne. Here now dwell Mrs. Dempster and her two children. The young couple are very happy; they love each other with earnest affection, and, unlike Clifton—who has married an heiress whom he neglects—have never found their happiness in any way marred by the presence of their mother in their quiet home.

IT TAKES TWO TO MAKE A QUARREL.

Just remember that. It takes two to get a quarrel fairly going, so hold your tongue the moment a storm is brewing, and you are without the pale of discord.

"What! allow my husband to tyrannize over me, and in a fit of anger, regardless of my feelings, accuse me of neglect, when I am striving my very best to please him?"

Well, let us see. He comes home—may be worried with business that has gone all wrong; for, notwithstanding some spiteful bodies would teach that men never have any trouble or any hard work to do, a few of the sterner sex are industrious, and, sometimes, even they get as tired as poor, persecuted women. He notices, unnecessarily, perhaps, some little break in the domestic arrangement, which his wife, with a slight dose of good nature, might make all correct. Instead of that, she "snaps him up," in modern vernacular, which "snap" does not sweeten his temper at all, nor provoke a very amiable answer. Retort follows retort; quick and angry recriminations succeed; one taunt is paid with another; the fiend of ill-temper flings his vinegar into their faces, and every feature seems screwed out of place; the tea is upset upon the toes of one ill-fated urchin; another tips over the kettle, and the squall commences. Each one sets up private crier on his own account. The wife stands scolding with arms akimbo, while the foul smoke of burnt biscuits lends its odor to the scene; the husband boxes the baby's ears, and springing hastily to his feet, upsets the supper table; Mrs. raises her voice above the din, fierce, terrible and shrill; Mr. jerks on his overcoat with such violence as to jerk out a sleeve; Billy crawls on to the broken crockery and cuts his hand; Sally essays to take out the suffering biscuit, and burns her fingers; Jimmy runs in a corner to get out of the way, and down he sits upon the hat of his paternal parent, which is immediately transformed into a squash.

But, after all, the latter unlucky incident has one good effect, it breaks up the father's projected visit from home, and Jimmy slinks away, casting doleful, sideling glances at his achievement, the ridiculous predominates over the wrathful, and after the mischief is all done, the parties set about a restoration, which is almost equal to fastening the pantry door after the thief has gone off with his booty.

Now behold, and see how much misery the joint effort of two can effect. It began with a mere trifle; a little cloud which the breath of a pleasant word would have scattered from the domestic sky; no triumph has been enjoyed, no pleasure, no satisfaction except of giving as good as was sent—and that is mean and pitiful.

It takes two to make a quarrel; one can't possibly scold himself, because self is a dear little darling that rarely provokes one, let it do what it may. So we hope this little fancy sketch—we have luckily never beheld a family jar—may stop some good wife's, or good man's tongue, that might otherwise cause an unlucky catastrophe; and if they should feel any disposition to assert their rights, in defiance of each other, let them remember that it is better to suffer wrong than to do wrong; above all, just bear in mind that it takes two to make a quarrel.

[Olive Branch.

HEALTH INSURANCE.

A thin, cadaverous looking German, about fifty years of age, entered the office of a Health Insurance Company in Indiana, a few days ago, says the Daily Courier, and inquired—

"Ish te man in vot inshures te peeples helts?"

The agent politely answerd, "I attend to that business, sir."

"Vell, I vants mine helt inshured; vot you sharge?"

"Different prices," answered the agent, "from three to ten dollars a year; pay ten dollars a year and you get ten dollars a week, in case of sickness."

"Vell," said Mynheer, "I vants ten dollar vort."

The agent inquired his state of health.

"Vell, I ish sick all te time. I'se shusht out to bed too or tree hours a tay, unt te doctor says he can't do nothing more goot for me."

"If that's the state of your health," returned the agent, "we can't insure it. We only insure persons who are in good health."

At this Mynheer bristled up with anger.

"You must tink I'm a fool; vot you tink I come to pay you ten dollar for inshure my helt, *ven I vas well?*"

LAUGHTER. A faculty bestowed exclusively upon man, and one which there is, therefore, a sort of impiety in not exercising as frequently as we can. The pilgrims at Mecca considered it so essential a part of their devotion, that they call upon their prophet to preserve them from sad faces. "Ah!" cried Rabelais, with an honest pride, as his friends were weeping over his death bed. "If I were to die ten times over I never should make you cry half so much as I made you laugh."

"I say, Bill, what have you done with that horse of your'n?"

"Sold him."

"What did you sell him for?"

"Why, he moved so slow at the last of it, that I got prosecuted half a dozen times for violating the law against standing in the street.

Sabbath Reading.

HYMN TO THE CREATOR.

Ye woods! Ye everlasting hills!
Rocks, ocean, and thy countless tribes,
Rivers, lakes, valleys, bebbling rills;
Thou sun! that night from day divides—
Ye marshes dank, ye forests deep—
Mountains, whose tall peaks kiss the skies—
Ye towering pines that bending deep—
Join in your great Creator's praise.

At His command, chaotic night
Withdrew; while burst the light of Heaven;
Then starry worlds shone glittering bright,
The earth uprose and life was given.
Exulting nature smiled—wild rang
The shout of joy throughout the sphere;
Heaven's cherubim their anthems sang,
As onward moved the rolling years.

Ye blazing suns! Ye countless stars!
Ye massive piles of crystal light!
Roll on; while from your flame-winged cars
Gleams forth celestial ether bright.
We own your light, we feel your rays,
Ye lift our souls, and bid aspire
To Him whose ever dazzling blaze
Shines forth a bright consuming fire.

Though wondrous these; compared with Thee,
Eternal Light and "Great First Cause!"
What is this glittering pageantry!
They own Thy power—obey Thy laws—
In Thee exist—by Thee create!
Who shall resolve Thy vast profound?
Thou art and shalt be glorious, great;
Let the wide Universe resound.

HE DWELLETH IN LOVE.

But who is he that dwelleth in love? What is real love but warm and genial affection, seeking objects out of self, upon which it can bestow all that it hath? To dwell in love is to dwell in the exercise of good affections.

It is given to every man to have a self hood, but the man whose love is from the Lord dwells not in his self hood; not that self is destroyed, but it is put in its proper place. Every man knows and feels that every act of pure benevolence returns back to him in refreshing streams of reciprocated kindness, or infuses an interior joy and satisfaction to himself; yet it is not for this *end* that he loves and seeks to benefit his fellow-creatures. It is his love, his very life to be in good uses; he delights in seeing and making others happy; he feels, springing up in his inmost soul, an interior blessedness in aiding and witnessing the joys of others. His Life is Love, and he dwells in the heaven of love, and thus he "dwelleth in God." And "God dwelleth in him." Like all other men, he is an organ of life, but the recipient vessels of his spirit are in order; they point upward toward Heaven, and the inflowing life of the Lord is received in its purity and fulness. He knows and feels, every moment of his life, that "God is love," and he feels that love continually warming and expanding his own affections, and impelling him to action. His outer life may not be unlike that of other men—he may sow, and plant, and build—but his *ends* are essentially different. Self and the world are not disregarded, but they are not his love: he dwells not in them. He knows and confesses that he is but a stranger, and a pilgrim here—that all things of earth will fade away—that they have no foundation but the shifting sands of the sea. Wherefore he seeks a city which hath foundations, whose builder and maker is God.

This is his home—he dwells in Heaven, here, and will dwell in Heaven to eternity. Love is his life—it is the very man himself—his inmost—his real being. On earth he is a man-angel, whether he be in or out of the external church. How plain then the truth, that man is his own Love; or, in other words, that every man's Love is his Life. And thus it becomes a truth, written clear as with a sun-beam—that all the destinies of man are governed solely by his love. All else are but aids to develop and to perfect his real life. Reading the Word—prayer—public worship and instruction—sacraments and church fellowship—all are but so many instrumental means by which heavenly life may be brought out, cherished and perfected.

"He that dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him." What though the everlasting hills be moved—the rocks rent—the whole earth upheaved with one mighty universal earthquake—air, earth and ocean mingling in the war of contending elements—threatening the dissolution of the universe—turning the moon into darkness, and blotting out the sun from mortal vision—what though all this happen in the natural or religious world, it will not disturb his life, for his dwelling is with the ever blessed God.

And O, what is the world to him; and what cares he, other than to mourn over human folly? what cares he for the smiles or the frowns of men? They touch him not, for he is safe—protected by the panoply of Divine Love.

And what is mortal life to him, and what are mortal fears and hopes to him, and what men call death and the dreaded horrors of a death-bed—what are all these to him? As the sun sinks on his crimsoned couch at the close of day, but to rise on other lands and gladden brighter skies with his ruddy morning beams, so the couch on which his wearied body sinks to rest, becomes to his liberated spirit a chariot and horses of fire, bearing him to a sunnier clime—his own heaven.

[Rev. Henry Weller.

MUTUAL FORBEARANCE.

That house will be kept in a turmoil where there is no tolerance of each other's errors, no lenity shown to failings, no meek submission to injuries, no soft answers to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood upon the andirons and apply fire to it, it will go out; put on another stick, and they will burn; add half a dozen, and you will have a grand conflagration.

There are other fires subject to the same conditions. If one member of a family gets into a passion, and is let alone, he will cool down, and possibly be ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to temper; pile on the fuel; draw in the others of the group and let one harsh answer be followed by another; and there will soon be a blaze which will enwrap them all in its lurid splendors. The venerable Philip Henry understood this well, and when his son Matthew, the Commentator, was married, he sent these lines to the wedded pair:

"Love one another, pray oft together; and see
You never both together angry be;
If one speak fire, t'other with water come;
Is one provoked, be t'other soft or dumb."

FILIAL REGARD. Children, obey your parents in youth; and when you are no longer under their care, let not your reverence abate. If, by the providence of God, you should rise above them in the world, grow not ashamed of them. When they are bending under the infirmities of old age, still continue to treat them with respect as well as affection. [Dr. Freeman.

A CHEERFUL TEMPER, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured. It will lighten sickness, poverty, and affliction; convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity, and render deformity itself agreeable.

ONE PRICE BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand and is manufacturing from the best materials, a general assortment of **Fashionable Boots and Shoes,** suited for Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, which he is determined to sell at fair prices.

Those who prefer, can, by leaving their measure, have their Boots and Shoes made to order at short notice.

JOSHUA FRYE, *No. 4 Merchants' Row.*
Augusta, Jan., 1852. 9

Notice of Foreclosure.

I HEREBY give notice that JAMES N. WADE, of Augusta, on the 26th day of June, 1849, mortgaged to me a certain piece of land situate in said Augusta, containing sixty acres, more or less, and bounded on the north by land set off as dower to Rexia Wade; on the east by land of Samuel Wood; on the south by the Mill Stream; on the west by the Mill Stream and land of Wm. H. Lyon; also the buildings then occupied by the said James N. Wade, on the north and adjoining the piece above described—That the conditions of the mortgage having been broken, I claim to foreclose the same. The said mortgage is recorded in the Kennebec Registry, book 164, page 459, to which reference is made. LEWIS PACKARD.
May 12, 1852. 3w21

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold by order of Court, at the Dwelling House of LOUISA BLACKMAN, in Sidney, on WEDNESDAY, June 23d, 1852, at 11 o'clock A. M., so much of the Real Estate of the late NATHAN BLACKMAN, deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein, as will be necessary to raise the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges.

HENRY B. BLACKMAN, *Adm'r.*
Augusta, May 18, 1852. 3w21

At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1852, within and for the County of Kennebec.

A CERTAIN INSTRUMENT purporting to be the last will and testament of JAMES M. MOORE, late of Gardiner, in said County, deceased, having been presented by LEONARD MOORE, JR., the Executor therein named for Probate:

ORDERED, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the second Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the said deceased. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.*
True copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 21

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1852.

LYDIA JORDAN, widow of JAMES P. JORDAN, late of Mt. Vernon, in said county, deceased, having presented her application for allowance out of the Personal Estate of said deceased:

Ordered, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 21

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1852.

WILLIAM KNIGHT, Administrator on the Estate of AMOS KNIGHT, late of Wayne, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Adm'r give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Winthrop, in said County, on the 1st Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 21

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1852.

LYDIA JORDAN, Administratrix on the Estate of JAMES P. JORDAN, late of Mt. Vernon, in said County, deceased, having presented her 3d account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED: That the said Adm'x give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 4th Monday of June next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 21

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1852.

GUSTAVUS A. ROBINSON, Administrator with the will annexed, on the Estate of JONATHAN ROBINSON, late of Mt. Vernon, in said County, deceased, having presented his account of administration of the Estate of said deceased for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of July next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 21

KENNEBEC, SS.—At a Court of Probate, held at Augusta, within and for the County of Kennebec, on the 2d Monday of May, A. D. 1852.

LOUISA T. SOPER, (formerly Louisa T. Veazie,) Guardian of NANCY O. VEAZIE, LABAN S. VEAZIE and JOHN E. VEAZIE, of Mt. Vernon, in said County, minors, having presented her first account of Guardianship of said Wards, for allowance:

ORDERED, That the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Maine Farmer, printed at Augusta, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Augusta, in said County, on the 2d Monday of June next, at ten of the clock, in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed. D. WILLIAMS, *Judge.*

A true copy. Attest—WM. R. SMITH, *Register.* 21

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administratrix on the Estate of SAMUEL MORRILL, late of Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, intestate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs: All persons, therefore, having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to JOANNA MORRILL.
May 15, 1852. 21

DR. POLLARD'S

Hemorrhoidal Specific for Injections.

THIS Medicine is absolutely necessary in curing the Piles, and to effect a permanent cure, six bottles should be used in connection with eight boxes of Pills, two boxes Pile Electuary, and one box of Ointment, at least sixty days. The Specific removes all the morbid secretions from the elementary canal. The Pills cleanse the blood from all impurities, and give a speedy circulation of the blood through the whole system. They contain no physic, and may be used at all times without inconvenience to the patient. The Electuary is a mild, gentle, healing physic, to regulate the bowels. The Ointment is for an external application for all cutaneous diseases, and is not surpassed by any now in use. In case of pain and weakness across the small of the back, a good Strengthening Plaster should be worn.

The above named Medicines will cost the patient $11, and for double the amount the proprietor will warrant a cure where the patients put themselves under his care at his place of residence in Portland. This Medicine will be sent to any part of the United States, with full directions, by enclosing the above amount to the proprietor.

Dr. Pollard was afflicted with the Piles for more than twenty years and language cannot describe his sufferings.

A. W. POLLARD, Independent Vegetable Physician, is the original inventor and sole proprietor, No. 231 Congress street, Portland, Me. 6m11

BOUNTY LAND.

A LATE ACT OF CONGRESS embraces the services of Officers and Soldiers of the *AROOSTOOK EXPEDITION*, and entitles them to forty acres of land for thirty days' service. Those who served that period and upwards will be entitled. The undersigned will attend to all applications, under this and other acts granting Bounty Lands, of those who wish to obtain the benefits of the provisions of the several acts. GEO. W. MORTON.
Augusta, March 26, 1852. 14

HENRY WATERMAN'S PATENT HAMMERED SAWS.

THE subscriber would call the attention of dealers, and others, to this superior article. By his patent process of hammering, the saw is more thoroughly tempered than it can be by any other method. It is well known to mechanists that the surface of tempered steel is its hardest part. Where saws are tempered according to the usual method, and hammered by hand, it is necessary to polish them, thereby grinding off the most serviceable part of the saw. These saws are not polished, and only require a trial to be appreciated. They have already been put to the severest test in some of the largest Saw Mills in this vicinity, and pronounced unequaled. We are now prepared to execute orders for all sizes of Mill, Pit and Circular Saws.

BURR, WATERMAN & CO.
3m12 No. 114 South street, New York City.

BRASS SPRING TRUSSES.—Benjamin's Brass Spring Trusses—the very best kind now in use—just received and for sale by 16 EBEN FULLER.

CORN AND FLOUR.

500 BUSHELS Baltimore Yellow Flat Corn, 300 do. White Corn—extra quality. 400 bbls. Baltimore Flour, various brands, extra quality, just arrived and for sale by 14 DAVIS & MULLIKEN.

W. JOSEPH & CO.,

Corner of Oak and Water streets,

HAVE RECEIVED a NEW and ELEGANT STOCK of

SPRING and SUMMER DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Barages, Poplins, Muslin and Barege deLanes, Black and Fancy Silks, Lawns, Ginghams, Calicoes, &c.

LINEN and WHITE GOODS: Muslins, Cambrics, Laces, Edgings, Capes, Sleeves, Cuffs, Collars, &c. &c. Black Silk Visites, Cashmere and Summer Shawls, Parasols, Fans, &c. &c. GLOVES and HOSIERY of every description; RIBBONS of all kinds.

Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, &c. Tickings, Drillings, Sheetings, Flannels, Table Covers, Crash, Diaper, &c. Counterpanes, large size, $1.25 apiece—a GREAT